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Wednesday, November 27, 1974
Agrahayana 6, 1896 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Twelfth Session)

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, November 27, 1974/ Agrahayana 6, 1896 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Fifth Plan outlay for Orissa

*224. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa Government has sent its final draft of the Fifth Plan by now;

(b) whether this has been approved;

(c) if so, the final outlay for Orissa which has been approved; and

(d) whether Government propose to lay this approved final draft on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI D. P. DHAR): (a) to (d). The draft proposals relating to the 5th Five Year Plan amounting to Rs. 836 crores were submitted by the Government of Orissa in July, 1973. These proposals were considered in the first instance in the different working groups consisting of the official representatives of the Planning Commission, the Central Ministries and the State Government and finally with the State Governor. The size and the contents of the States' Fifth Plans including that of Orissa are presently in the process of being finalised. As soon as the Fifth Plan of Orissa has been finalised, it will be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: May I know whether after all these discussions it has been tentatively decided upon that the Orissa Plan Outlay for the period of the Fifth Plan will stand at Rs. 836 crores or whether it has been reduced. I want to know that. That is my first question.

SHRI D. P. DHAR: As I submitted, Sir, the size of the plan which the Government of Orissa submitted to Planning Commission stood at Rs. 836.09 croroes. After we had discussion with various working groups Central Ministries and other concerned officials it was agreed that the size of the plan would be 567 crores and it is where the figure stands now.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: May I know whether for the annual plan 1974-75 the outlay figure was 71.44, and whether this is being further reduced by the Planning Commission? The Planning Commission study team which went to study drought conditions and the present difficult economic conditions of Orissa. Was it represented to them that at this stage reduction of the Plan Outlay of Rs. 71.40 crores will place great difficulties in the matter of development of Orissa? I want to know also whether the Planning Commission has agreed to see that whatever resources can be there are given to Orissa Government so that the original plan outlay for 1974-75 was not slashed?

May I also know whether in spite of the fact that more than one third of the population of Orissa consists of tribals and harijans and 65 per cent of the people live below the poverty line, the Planning Commission, in consultation with the Gov-

ernment of Orissa have again decided for a reduction of the plan outlay for 1975-76? Will the Planning Minister tell something about this?

SHRI D. P. DHAR: Undoubtedly it is true that due to constratins of resources, certain reductions in the annual plan have been suggested. As a matter of fact, the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance jointly discussed the question of retaining the level of expenditure at a level which would be commensurate with the needs of the State. It was, in this context, that suggestions were made for the additional resource mobilisation by the State. As for the question of providing relief for the calamities which have struck Orissa, this matter is being discussed with Government of Orissa and the Government of India is trying to find ways and means of assisting Orissa to the best extent possible.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: I wanted to know whether this Rs. 577 and odd crores is still tentative and whether this includes the sub-plan which was submitted by the Orissa Government for the development of tribals.

SHRI D. P. DHAR: As I submitted, the figure of Rs. 150 and odd crores which is the total plan outlay for the Fifth Plan is tentative. But, over and above this, Orissa will be entitled to special assistance for the uplift of the tribals, scheduled castes and other backward areas.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Will the hon. Minister let us know what is going to be approximately the per capita investment in Orissa during the Fifth Plan and how does it compare with other States?

SHRI D. P. DHAR: I apologise that I cannot undertake this mathematical exercise at short notice.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a general question.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: If his inability an undertaking a mathematical exercise is the answer to this question, than I have not nothing to ask.

SHRI D. P. DHAR: I am prepared to submit the information to the hon. Member. But, immediately, it would not be available with me. Just now it is not possible to compare the per capita income and expenditure in Orissa with the other States.

MR. SPEAKER: He said he would require notice.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I shall work out mathematics for him.

SHRI D. P. DHAR: I do not want to be rude.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: Sir, in view of the rising prices of machinery and other things, both imported and indigenous, may I know from the hon. Planning Minister as to what extent, the final outlay of the Centre is expected to affect the physical targets in regard to Orissa State, and how does the Minister propose to assist the State specially to fulfil the most essential needs like programmes of providing all weather roads to the villages with a population of one thousand and drinking water facilities to the villages by the end of the Fifth Plan? This is very important.

SHRI D. P. DHAR: Sir, as far as the impact of the price situation on the final picture of the Fifth Plan is concerned, this is under study. I would mention for the information of the hon. Member that for the minimum needs programme which also includes programme of construction of roads, rural electrification and drinking water supply there is a provision of Rs. 149.38 crores.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Halder, you are also interested in Orissa?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Sir: I come from West Bengal which is adjacent to Orissa.

In view of the reply given by the Minister that Rs. 149 crores have been provided for construction of roads and drinking water supply, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, what amount has been provided for provision of drinking water in the tribal areas of Orissa.

SHRI D. P. DHAR: When I mentioned the figure of Rs. 149 crores it related to the investment in the minimum needs programme. It would be difficult for me to place before the House the exact geographical disbursement of this investment in the State of Orissa. But, the annual budget of Orissa State undoubtedly reveals these figures.

Review report on the working of Cement Corporation of India

*227. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Audit Board has submitted their review report on the working of Cement Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : इस पृष्ठभूमि में कि प्रतिवेदन अभी तक नहीं आ सका है, क्या सरकार कोई समय की अवधि बता सकती है, जिस में वह प्रतिवेदन आ जायेगा ? इस बात का ख्याल रखते हुए कि सीमेंट के उत्पादक और थोक विक्रेता मिल कर सीमेंट की कमी पैदा किये हुए हैं और इस कारण उस की चोर-बाजारी चल रही है, क्या सरकार यह विचार कर रही है कि सीमेंट उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाये ?

MR. SPEAKER: This will be treated as a suggestion for action.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने यह भी पूछा था कि क्या मंत्री महोदय कोई टाइम-लिमिट बता सकते हैं, जिस में यह प्रतिवेदन आ जायेगा।

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : इस बात का विचार अप्रैल, 1972 में हुआ था। समय काफ़ी हो गया है। मैं आप के द्वारा माननीय सदस्य और इस सदन को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं कि निकट भविष्य में इस प्रतिवेदन को इस सदन के पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि लेखापरीक्षा बोर्ड के सामने जांच के लिए कौन कौन से पायंट्स दिये गये हैं और क्या उन जांच के पायंट्स में यह भी है कि सीमेंट के उत्पादन और वितरण की दृष्टि से इस उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने से अधिक फ़ायदा होगा अथवा वर्तमान व्यवस्था से ।

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : पूरे सीमेंट उद्योग से सम्बन्धित जितनी भी समस्यायें हैं, उन सब पर प्रकाश डाला जायेगा। माननीय सदस्य उस का इन्तज़ार करें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब जब वक्त के बारे में एशोरेंस दें, तो वह पहले अच्छी तरह से सोच लिया करें। बाद में बड़ी मुश्किल हो जाती है।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : अभी तो उन्होंने सोच-समझ कर कहा है। बाद में वह कहीं मालिकों के प्रैशर में न आ जायें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह नये हैं, नौजवान हैं। मैंने समझा कि उन को मश्विरा दे दूं।

Smuggling of Indian Films to Foreign Countries

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*229. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the large scale smuggling of Indian Films to the foreign countries;

(b) whether any top officials of the Government are involved in this clandestine trade; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to check the smuggling of films?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) जुलाई, 1973 से अगस्त, 1974 तक की अवधि के दौरान देश से बाहर चोरी छिपे भेजी जाती हुई 5 लाख 26 हजार रुपये के मूल्य की 21 फीचर फिल्में पकड़ी गईं।

(ख) इस गैरकानूनी व्यापार में सरकार के किन्हीं उच्च अधिकारियों का हाथ होने के बारे में सरकार को जानकारी नहीं है।

(ग) एक विवरण सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

फिल्मों सहित अन्य वस्तुओं को देश से बाहर तस्करी को रोकने के लिए उठाये गये कदम

जो कदम उठाये गये हैं उनमें से कुछ हैं सूचना को क्रमबद्ध रूप से एकत्र करना तथा उस पर अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई करना तथा संशयित तस्करों पर कड़ी नजर रखना, संशयित जलयानों या वायुयानों का पर्यवेक्षण करना तथा समुद्री तट तथा सीमाओं के साथ-साथ के भेद्य-क्षेत्रों में उपचारात्मक उपाय। प्रभावी अन्तर्रोधन, रोकथाम आदि के लिए अतिरिक्त नौकाओं तथा जलयानों की व्यवस्था की जा रही है। कस्टम के कलैक्टर, अपर कस्टम कलेक्टर तथा सहायक कस्टम कलैक्टर के दर्जे के कुछ वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों को केवल तस्करी विरोधी कार्य की देख-रेख करने के लिए भेद्य क्षेत्रों में तैनात कर दिया गया है। देश से बाहर भेजे जाने वाले सन्देह युक्त सामान तथा पार्सलों की जांच करने में अतिरिक्त सतर्कता बरती जाती है। तस्करी सम्बन्धी अपराधों के लिए अधिक कठोर सजा देने की व्यवस्था करने तथा कमियों को दूर करने के लिए हाल ही में कस्टम अधिनियम, 1962 में अतिरिक्त संशोधन किया गया है।

पश्चिमी समुद्रीतट तथा तमिलनाडु के समुद्री तट पर समुद्री गार्ड मोबायल प्रिवेन्टिव दलों की स्थापना के लिए एक व्यापक योजना स्वीकृत की गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त, सरकार ने पश्चिमी समुद्री तट तथा तमिलनाडु समुद्री तट को कवर करते हुए वायरलैस सम्पर्क जाल के लिए एक योजना को भी सरकार ने स्वीकृति दी है। इससे तस्करी विरोधी कर्मचारियों को सम्पर्क के तत्काल विश्वस्त और गुप्त माध्यम उपलब्ध होंगे। इस जाल से लगभग 100 स्थान जोड़े जायेंगे।

सरकार ने तस्करी को रोकने के लिए तेज रफ्तार वाली 20 समुद्री नौकाओं के लिए आर्डर दिए हैं। इनमें से दो नौकाएं पहुंच चुकी है और उन्होंने अक्तूबर, 1974 से कार्य करना शुरु कर दिया है। शेष नौकाएं विदेशों में और/या भारत में मैसर्स

गार्डन रीच वर्कशाप, कलकत्ता द्वारा नार्वेजियन फर्म के सहयोग से बनाई जायेंगी। तस्करी विरोधी कर्मचारियों की संख्या में वृद्धि की गई है। स्थिति पर बराबर पुनर्विलोकन किया जाता है।

भारत में या भारत से बाहर चीजों की तस्करी को रोकने तथा सरकारी चैनलों से विदेशी मुद्रा के विचलन को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रशासनिक तथा कानूनी दोनों प्रकार के जो विभिन्न उपाय समय-समय पर किए गये हैं, उनका बराबर पुनर्विलोकन किया जाता है। जब तक उन सम्बन्धों को, जिससे विदेशी मुद्रा विनियम को तोड़ने तथा तस्करी गतिविधियों को सुविधा मिलती है, इन कामों में लगे व्यक्तियों को हिरासत में ले कर तोड़ा न जाएगा, तब तक तस्करी विरोधी उपायों का पर्याप्त प्रभाव नहीं होगा। अतएव, विदेशी मुद्रा के बचाव के विरुद्ध, सामान को चोरी छिपे भेजने या दूसरों को सामान की तस्करी करने के लिए उकसाने, आदि के काम में लगे व्यक्तियों के मामले में निवारक निरोध की व्यवस्था करने के लिए 17 सितम्बर, 1974 को राष्ट्रपति ने आन्तरिक सुरक्षा अनुरक्षण (संशोधन) अध्यादेश 1974 लागू किया था। विदेशी मुद्रा के बचाने तथा उसमें वृद्धि करने के उद्देश्य से तथा तस्करी गतिविधियों और उनसे सम्बन्धित मामलों को रोकने के लिए कुछ मामलों में निवारक निरोध की व्यवस्था करने वाले अध्यादेश के स्थान पर 25 नवम्बर, 1974 को संसद् में कनजरवेशन आफ फारेन एक्सचेंज एण्ड प्रीवेन्शन आफ स्मगलिंग एक्टिविटीज बिल, 1974 प्रस्तुत किया गया है।

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में बताया है कि लगभग पांच लाख रुपये मूल्य की फ़िल्में पकड़ी गई हैं। इस सिलसिले में मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि फ़िल्म की तस्करी करने वाले कितने व्यक्ति पकड़े गये हैं, उन व्यक्तियों का नाम और पता क्या है। मंत्री महोदय ने यह भी कहा है कि इस में किसी सरकारी अधिकारी का हाथ है या नहीं, इस की जानकारी नहीं मिली है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि ये जो फ़िल्में देश से बाहर गई, वे किन लोगों की सहायता से उन तस्करों को मिलीं। फिल्मों की तस्करी को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने जो व्यवस्था की है, उस के होते हुए ये फिल्में कैसे बाहर विदेशों में चली गईं?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): The statement laid on the Table will make him realise that smuggling of films cannot be segregated from the overall smuggling as such. Films constitute a smaller part of the smuggling activity which has been going on and which has been stepped down by the firm action taken by the Government. I have been able to give details about the films seized. But for details about the persons, he will have to address the question to the minister in charge of revenue intelligence, not to me.

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एक स्पष्ट प्रश्न पूछा था, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने उस का जवाब असंतोषप्रद दिया है। मंत्री महोदय ने स्टेटमेंट में बताया है कि तस्करी को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने एक प्रिवेंटिव दल के निर्माण की योजना स्वीकार की है और इस सम्बन्ध में विभिन्न कार्य करने के लिए व्यक्तियों और यंत्रों की व्यवस्था की है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने यह जो योजना स्वीकृत की है, उस को कब तक लागू करने का विचार है। मैंने पहले प्रश्न में पूछा है

कि ये जो फिल्में पकड़ी गई हैं, वे किन के पास से पकड़ी गई हैं, क्योंकि आखिर कोई तो उन को ले गया होगा, और वे किन के द्वारा पकड़ी गई हैं। क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जांच-पड़ताल की है कि इस देश में फलां फलां व्यक्तियों पर इस तरह का तस्कर व्यापार करने का संदेह है और क्या ऐसे संदेहास्पद व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ सरकार ने कोई कार्यवाही की है या नहीं ?

श्री आई० के० गुजराल : मैंने अभी अर्ज किया है कि जो तस्कर व्यापार करने वाले हैं, वे सिर्फ फिल्मों का तस्कर व्यापार नहीं करते हैं, बल्कि वे और तस्करी भी करते हैं। सरकार ने जिन तस्करों के खिलाफ एक्शन लिया है, उन में ऐसे भी आदमी जरूर होंगे, जो फिल्मों का तस्कर व्यापार करते हैं। जो आदमी पकड़े गये हैं, उन के बारे में मैं इस लिए नहीं बता सकता हूं कि तस्करों को पकड़ने और गिरफ्तार करने की जिम्मेदारी रेवेन्यू इनटेलिजेंस की है। अगर आप यह सवाल उस डिपार्टमेंट से पूछें, जिस में रेवेन्यू इनटेलिजेंस आता है, तो आप को पता लग जायेगा। हमने यह इनफार्मेशन जमा नहीं की है कि कौन कौन आदमी पकड़े गये हैं। इस के लिए आप अलग से सवाल करें।

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the criticism that IMPEC—Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation—had failed to promote the export of films to countries where there was a great demand for Indian motion pictures and whether this induced the smugglers to smuggle more films to such countries; and if so, whether it did not happen with the connivance of the officials in IMPEC? The Minister said that he could not say about the people who were responsible for the smuggling of films. But I think it forms part of the question. The Minister has answered that 21 films have been smuggled from this country. Who were the people responsible for the smuggling of films—producers, distributors, etc.—and have any of them been apprehended?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: The stoppage of smuggling is the responsibility primarily of revenue intelligence. They have been able to seize some films. As you know, recently there have been large-scale arrests of smugglers. It is difficult for me to say who were smuggling which commodities. For that, the hon. member can table a separate question. So far as IMPEC is concerned, unfortunately, our experiment has not been successful. So, we are thinking of winding up the IMPEC and setting up a National Films Development Corporation to deal comprehensively with import and export of films and other connected activities.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि इम्पेक का एक्सपीरिएंस उन का ठीक नहीं है इसलिए वह फिल्म डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन बनाने का विचार कर रहे हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से उस स्थिति में जानना चाहूंगा कि फिल्म फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन की क्या स्थिति रहेगी ? क्या फिल्म फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन भी फिल्म डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन के साथ एक एसोशिएट होगा या यह एक होल्डिंग कम्पनी के रूप में काम करेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह उन्होंने एक नाम ले लिया और आप उसी के ऊपर सवाल करने लगे।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : यह जो उन्होंने आन्सर दिया उस से पैदा होता है।

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise out of the main question. The minister only said that they are thinking of establishing such a corporation.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The Minister is trying to convince the House that smuggling of films is only a part of the larger operation of smuggling in general. May I remind him that in the last session in reply to a question of mine, he has admitted that several prints of the well known film "Bobby"—I do not know whether you have seen it....

MR. SPEAKER: You do not give me any time to see any film.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: There is no session in the night.

MR. SPEAKER: I am absolutely deprived of it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Several prints of this film were sent from here to U.K. openly on the plea that they were being sent for colour processing. But then it was found that the film has been originally filmed in colour in India itself. On this plea, these prints were sent to London and from there somebody or other managed to smuggle them to other countries. This is a case which has got nothing to do with the ordinary process of smuggling. Somebody must have been responsible for this. Was any inquiry held and has it been established as to who was responsible for it, for sending copies of this film out on a false pretext to another country from where they were diverted to by smuggling elsewhere? What steps were taken to probe into the whole matter and what has been found out?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: In my reply to my hon. friend's question in the last session, I had said that the moment we learnt about it we sent the case for inquiry to revenue intelligence. They are looking into it. We have heard from them that they are getting at it. We have not received their report.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: This happened long ago. Who could possibly have sent these films out openly?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: The only thing possible was to bring it to the notice of revenue intelligence for inquiry. How do they proceed and how long they will take, I cannot possibly vouch for.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: How did you come to know about it?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I read it in the newspapers. As soon as the news appeared in the papers that the film had been smuggled to South Africa, we took cognisance of it and on the basis of that we started proceeding immediately. We took it up with revenue intelligence. An inquiry is being held. The case has not been finalised as yet. I can assure my hon. friend that we are trying to get at the bottom of every such issue whenever it comes to our notice. Some film was smuggled to Afghanistan also. The moment we learnt about it, we sent an officer from here and persuaded the Afghan Government to confiscate the film. They have also launched prosecution against one of their local smugglers who was involved in this.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: The IMPEC was constituted in order to regulate the export of films to other countries. The hon. Minister has just now stated that Government's experience with IMPEC was not satisfactory and they wanted to shift to another agency for the purpose of regulation. What was the actual exeprience of Government with IMPEC? I would like to draw his attention to the statement of Shri Tariq also. He categorically stated that the producers are involved in smuggling films outside and we have lost crores and crores and are losing money even now.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Shri Tariq has also been charged with smuggling.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Our experience with IMPEC is unfortunate as they have lost a substantial amount of money in their operations. As the

outgoing Chairman had asked us, we have also held a preliminary inquiry into the working of IMPEC. The result of the inquiry is being looked into because it needs a further probe.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: What other agency are Government going to constitute?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Details are being studied as to what these deals were, how IMPEC lost so much money, whether the deals were *bona fide* and so on.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: There are six or seven questions on the same subject. Why not club them all together?

MR. SPEAKER: They are not completely identical.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Is it true that against Shri Tariq, charges, *inter alia*, of abetting smuggling had been made and on that Government was making some inquiry against him? If so, is this also the duty of revenue intelligence to find out specifically who are the people who let him down and who abetted smuggling?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Some complaints about the functioning of IMPEC were made and as I said just now, a preliminary inquiry has been held. The inquiry report is being examined and whatever follows from our study, I will decide later.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Is it a fact that Mr. Tariq, the ex-Chairman of IMPEC, has levelled charges against the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the S.T.C. and, of course, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting that they saw to it that IMPEC did not function as it should have and one of the reasons that it failed to achieve its objective was that all the Ministries combined did not allow IMPEC Chairman to function properly?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: It is a fact that the former Chairman did make such a statement. But I would say that it was a statement which was not corroborated by facts at all. The preliminary inquiry which has been held bears evidence to the contrary.

MR. SPEAKER: We should pass on to the next Question now.

Take over of distribution of Feature films

*230. SHRI B. S. BHAURA:
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to take over the distribution of feature films in the country; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and steps being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). The question of canalisation of film distribution is under consideration.

श्री मान सिंह भौरा : क्या आप के नोटिस में यह बात है कि बहुत सारे स्मगलर्स ने डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर्स के जरिये अपनी ब्लैक-मनी को ह्वाइट बनाने की कोशिश की है—ऐसा अखबारों में आया है ? अगर यह ठीक है तो डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन के टेक-ओवर में देरी क्यों हो रही है ?

श्री आई० के० गुजराल : हम ने जवाब में यह कहा है कि फिल्मों के डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन को कैनलाइज करने की सोच रहे है इस की रूपरेखा क्या हो — इस पर आज कल गौर कर रहे हैं। आप ने ब्लैक-मनी के मुताल्लिक जिक्र किया —ये सारे फैक्टर्स ऐसे हैं जिन पर गौर किया जायगा, जब स्कीम तैयार होगी।

श्री मान सिंह भौरा: यह कब तक करेंगे ?

श्री आई० के० गुजराल : हम जल्दी ही करना चाहते हैं।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Everybody knows that the film distribution in the film industry as such is a source of black money. The film distributors are also involved in turning black money into white and also in generating black money. This is one of the main sources of black money. With this background, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, as they have entered into export and import trade of feature films, do the Government propose to help new producers also? There are many new producers coming in with less money with the aid of banks and the F.F.C. Do the Government propose to examine the proposal of instituting its own distribution system?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: This question has been motivated by many reasons. One of the reasons is that we do wish to raise funds which could form the nucleus of the Film Fund so that the film producers could be supported from that Fund. The second reason is that unhealthy practices which have crept in could be pushed out. Thirdly, the film distribution is the centre, the heart, of the entire film industry operations. Once we are in a position to canalise it, perhaps, we will be able to create a healthier atmosphere in the film industry as a whole.

श्री मुहम्मद जमीलुर्रहमान : मुहतरिम स्पीकर साहब, अभी मंत्री जी की बातों से ऐसा जाहिर हुआ कि वे फिल्म डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन को कैनलाइज करना चाहते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो मौजूदा सिस्टम है—डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन का—क्या उन डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर्स को सरकार ने कोई ऐसी सूची भेजी है कि वे कितनी फिल्में प्रोड्यूसर्ज से लेते हैं, ताकि फिल्मों का स्मगलिंग बन्द हो सके? अगर नहीं भेजी है तो क्यों नहीं भेजी है? अगर भेजी है तो क्या एक्शन लिया गया है?

श्री आइ० के० गुजराल : मुझे सवाल समझ में नहीं आया — क्या आप का मतलब है कि हम कोई चिट्ठी भेजें और उन से पूछें कि क्या वे ब्लैक मनी लेते हैं?

श्री मुहम्मद जमीलुर्रहमान : वे कितनी फिल्में प्रोड्यूसर्ज से लेते हैं?

श्री आइ० के० गुजराल : गवर्नमेंट सारी बातों पर विचार करके एक ही नतीजे पर पहुंची है कि इस काम को कैनलाइज करना चाहिए और कैनलाइजेशन की तरफ हम जा रहे हैं, उस की डिटेल्ज पर गौर कर रहे हैं। मैं यह भी अर्ज कर दूं कि कैनलाइजेशन का फैसला सरकार ने अपने आप किया है, किसी के कहने पर नहीं किया है। इस के कुछ प्रोसीजर्स, तफसीलात वर्क-आउट करनी हैं, क्या मशीनरी इस में वर्क करेगी—इस में थोड़ा टाइम लगेगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सच्चाई यह है कि देश में जो फिल्में बनती हैं उन्हें दिखाने के लिए सिनेमा-घरों की कमी है। नतीजा यह होता है कि अच्छी फिल्मों के लिए सिनेमा-घर नहीं मिलते और प्रोड्यूसर्ज व डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर्स साठगांठ कर के कुछ सिनेमा-घरों पर लम्बे काल तक एक ही फिल्म दिखाने के लिए इन्तजाम कर लेते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं — सरकार जो आर्ट फिल्मों को दिखाने के लिए थियेटर्स बनाने वाली थी, उन थियेटरों का क्या हुआ? प्रोड्यूसर्ज, डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर्स और सिनेमाघरों के मालिकों की जो साजिश चल रही है उस को तोड़ने के लिए और कोई फिल्म 6 हफ्ते से ज्यादा न चले या जो भी समय तय किया जाय उससे ज्यादा न चलने दी जाय, सब फिल्मों को दर्शकों को देखने का मौका मिले—इस तरह के कदम उठाने में देर क्यों हो रही है?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: It is fortunate that Shri Vajpayee and myself agree on something. One of the reasons or the motives for this new scheme to canalise the films is this, so that we are in a position to force the exhibitors to show better films also. Otherwise, it becomes very difficult for us to force them. I quite agree with him that there is need for a considerably larger number of cinemas. I have said here once that the total number of cinemas in India at the moment is about 8,000 only. Compared to this, the Soviet Union, for instance, which is having one-fourth of our population has 140,000 cinemas. The number of cinemas in India is much fewer than what it should be. I am for having more cinemas. Fortunately, some State Governments have moved in the matter and they have set up Corporations. But one thing I can assure my hon. friend, Shri Vajpayee, and that is that, when the canalisation scheme comes into operation, one of the basic motives of the schemes would be to see to it that better films are shown through the existing cinemas.

श्री नवल किशोर सिंह : इस बात को दृष्टि में रखते हुए कि समस्या फिल्मों के वितरण की उतनी नहीं है जितनी आपत्तिजनक फिल्मों के बनाने की है, इस वितरण को ग्रहण करके सरकार आपत्तिजनक फिल्मों के बनाने की समस्या का समाधान कैसे कर सकती है ? क्या यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि आपत्तिजनक फिल्मों का बनना बन्द हो, इस ओर सरकार ज्यादा ध्यान दे ?

MR. SPEAKER: This question relates to taking over and not production.

श्री नवल किशोर सिंह : डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन के टेक-ओवर का प्रश्न है और माननीय मंत्री जी उस को कैनलाइज करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन से पहले तो बुरी फिल्मों के बनने का प्रश्न है—उन को कैसे रोका जाय ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इन से पूछा जाय कि इन्होंने कौन सी ऐसी फिल्म देखी है जिस को आपत्तिजनक पाया ?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: It is good that the Government is taking steps to canalise the distribution of feature films. Is it a fact that the West Bengal Government is pressing the Central Government to come forward with a positive and concrete help, especially financial help, so that they may procure better films where the talented persons have to move out from West Bengal to get their chance in other States?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Equally irrelevant.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: It is quite relevant. It is a question of distribution of films.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: It is a fact that the film industry has been in difficulties for a long time and the Government of India had appointed a committee to look into the problems. Now a joint Steering Group has been set up with the West Bengal Government and the Government of India to sort out those problems which the Bengal film industry is facing. Now, the basic issue is where the Bengal film production suffers from availability of funds, unless those funds are available, the crisis in the film industry both in terms of availability of funds and in terms of quality of production will never be resolved.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I commend the hon. Minister for taking steps to help the film industry. But adequate steps have not been taken for the development of film industry in the regional languages. In the south powerful cine producers in link with the smugglers are operating in a different direction and in view of this and to tone up the film industry and put it on a rational basis and to encourage

the regional film industry, will the Government consider the complete take-over of the film distribution as well as the cinema houses which have been constructed at a fabulous cost in league with the smugglers?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: In so far as film exhibition is concerned, it is a State subject and it is for the State Governments to decide whether they want to take over the cinema houses or not. It is not in our area. So far as the distribution is concerned, I have already enunciated our policy.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि फिल्म उद्योग काफ़ी कठिनाई में है। क्या यह बात सही है कि इस उद्योग के कठिनाई में होने का प्रमुख कारण यह भी है कि ऐक्टर्स काफ़ी पैसा लेते हैं। क्या उन को राशि देने की कोई सीमा आप लगायेंगे ?

श्री आइ. के. गुजराल : यह भी एक वजह है। लेकिन बहुत सी और वजह भी है। और यह कि हम लोग कानून के जरिये यह कहें कि कोई ऐक्टर एक फ़िल्म में ज्यादा में काम न करे या इतने से अधिक रुपया न ले, इसका कोई फ़ायदा नहीं होगा जब तक कि सारी चीजों की एक काम्प्रीहेंसिव पोलिसी न बने।

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो फिल्में बनती हैं वह गंदी बनायी जाती हैं जिन का बुरा असर आज के नौजवान लड़के और लड़कियों पर पड़ता है. इसलिए गंदी फिल्में न बनायी जायें इस बात की व्यवस्था सरकार करेगी और गंदी फिल्में बनाना बन्द करेगी ?

श्री आइ० के० गुजराल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह ठीक है कि बहुत सी फिल्में काबिले एतराज होती हैं। सेंसर बोर्ड बिल के समय बोलते हुए मैंने कहा था कि सेंसर बोर्ड का ढांचा बदला जा रहा है जिस से कुछ असर पड़ेगा। लेकिन दो बातें खास हैं जिन का ज्यादा असर पड़ेगा। एक तो मुल्क में ऐसा वातावरण हो कि लोग ऐसी फिल्में देखना पसन्द न करें। और दूसरी बात यह है कि इस वक्त जो लोग फिल्मों को फ़ाइनेन्स करते हैं वह इस किस्म के लोग हैं जिनका समाज के उत्थान से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है, सिर्फ मुनाफ़ा कमाना चाहते हैं। इसलिए मैं बहुत दिनों से जोर दे रहा हूं कि इस मुल्क के अन्दर जब तक फिल्म फंड नहीं बनेगा तब तक काम नहीं चलेगा।

Sale of Fake Tickets for Film Star Cricket Match held in New Delhi

*231. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that fake tickets were sold during the film star cricket match held in New Delhi recently in aid of the Prime Minister's Relief Fund;

(b) if so, the number of fake tickets seized by Government; and

(c) whether any arrests have been made by Government and the action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCATING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 727 fake tickets of Rs. 10 denomination were seized by Police.

(c) Eight persons were arrested. The case is pending investigation with the Police.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: The Minister stated that as many as 727 fake tickets were seized. This shows how large number of fake tickets were there. In view of all this may I know the net gain made by Prime Minister's Relief Fund out of this show and total expenditure incurred?

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: It is true that there were fake tickets and the Police were able to apprehend th culprits. According to the confessions made by them, they said, thousand fake tickets of Rs 10 they were able to print, by taking photographs of the advance tickets being sold. And I think it is a compliment to the Delhi Police that they were able to nab them on the same evening. So far as the figure which the hon. Member wanted is concerned, we were able to net Rs. 2,79,790 through our sale of tickets and the expenditure was Rs. 13,500. This of course is the approximate expenditure and it will have to be audited by auditors. Additionally another amount of a lakh of rupees was given by one film organisation and there is another amount of Rs. 30,000 by other film personalities.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Who paid the expenditure on the film stars who attended the show on account of their journey and their stay in Delhi? What film personalities Statewise have been introduced on the television when such a large number of stars had attended the same without fear of MISA? Is it also a fact that the film stars did not demand the fare or any money for their journey and for their stay in Delhi?

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: I gave the figure of Rs. 13,150/-. This was the expenditure that was incurred out of the money raised, namely, Rs. 2,79,790/-. Of course, we got the cooperation from many organisations including the Film Federation of India and also the firm which sponsored the match and who paid for the air travel and hotel expenditure of the film stars who came.

The name of the firm is Delhi Bottling Company. So far as the T.V. interview is concerned, the members would have a sense of humour and that the film stars have also a sense of humour.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: May I know whether, in view of the existing standards of our real cricket the Government would consider substituting the film stars cricket in place of the real cricket or faked cricket? You may also collect more money by this.

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: Since this was a film star cricket the tickets gave money to us. Some people also raised money for us. We should also appreciate the efforts made to raise money for a worthy cause through the cricket match. But, of course, this was no cricket as a sport.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : फिल्म कलाकारों के क्रिकेट मैच से काफी लाभ हुआ है। क्या आप विचार करेंगे कि जैसे रीजनल क्रिकेट टेस्ट मैचिज की रनिंग कमेंटरी आप रेडियो पर कराते है वैसे ही फिल्म कलाकारों के साथ जो क्रिकेट मैच होते हैं उनकी भी रनिंग कमेंटरी रेडियो पर चले? इसकी भी बहुत मांग है।

श्री धर्मवीर सिंह : शंकर दयाल सिंह जी हिन्दी के विद्वान हैं। वह एक अच्छे कमेंटटर बन सकते हैं।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मैंने पूछा था कमेंटरी की व्यवस्था होगी ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir I would like to know, since this cricket match resulted in collection of funds for a very good cause whether the same Ministry would also try to have an open air parliamentary debate to show the people how effectively they function in this House.

MR. SPEAKER: I wounder what effect it will have. I think that will have a good restraining influence.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Sir, is it a fact that many of the film stars who have participated in this cricket match have been charged with tax evasion and have been openly charged with trading in black money? When they had been invited and when they got themselves photographed with the President, does it not give them the respectability which they are not ordinarily entitled to? I would like to know whether promotion of such cricket matches will not adversely affect public morality in this country and whether such practices merely for the collection of a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs should not be given up?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): Sir, although I am surprised, I regret that my hon. friend has not seen this in the correct perspective.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: I did not get it.

Does not the fact that Raj Kapoor, Dilip Kumar and other people who have been charged that they have been charged that they have been evading tax, have been tax evadors, get themselves photographed and play cricket matches that give them the respectability which they are not entitled to? Where is the question of perspective in this?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: My friend brings in individual names. This is neither wise nor correct. He just forgets this point, when he asks questions. He is advising others to have a code of conduct. I wish he had followed the same when he went and had his entertainment with Haji Mastan. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: On a note of personal explanation. When the hon. Minister makes this accusation, he forgets that before I came to Parliament and even while I am a Member of Parliament I was and I happen to be a journalist by profession. It is the job of a journalist to meat anybody, anybody, to fine out the truth, to find out the truth that the Ministers have been taking money from Haji Mastan, to find out the truth that Congress Chief Ministers have been taking money from Haji Mastan and Haji Mastan has been financing films and he has been attending premiers. (*Interruptions*).

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : इस बात में कोई सच्चाई नहीं है। ये आरोप बिल्कुल बेबुनियाद हैं, गलत हैं .....

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: I have found out the truth from Haji Mastan. He has put all of you in the docks. (Interruptions).

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : शमीम साहब ने बहुत गम्भीर आरोप लगाए हैं उन्होंने कहा है कि गुजराल साहब ऐसी फिल्मों के प्रीमियर में गए हैं जो हाजी मस्तान के पैसे से बनी थीं। ये हां कह या न कहें।

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I do not know of any film premier where I have gone I do not normally go to any premier. I do not know why he is making a wild allegation against me I thought my friend had enough sense of huhour that when he makes allegations he should inform me beforehand, give prior intimation to me.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: I am entitled to meet anybody to find out the truth.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:**

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing you. I have not called you. Please sit down. I have not called him. He is speaking without my permission.

DR. KAILAS: You should not let this go on record.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: There was an article....

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: May I reply to him?

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed him. He was speaking without my permission.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Setting up of Advance Mineral Development in Madhya Pradesh

*222. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish an Advance Mineral Development Laboratory in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Survey regarding growth of Film Industry on Regional basis

*223. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made by the Ministry to estimate the growth of the Film Industry on regional basis;

(b) if so, which is the region that is far behind in comparison to other regions; and

(c) the reasons for the closure of many West Bengal film studios in the last few years?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJARAL): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The West Bengal film industry was in precarious condition in 1971 and some studio owners closed down their studios.

कोयला खानों में दुर्घटनाओं के कारण नष्ट हुआ कोयला

*225. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में कोयला खानों में खान-वार, आग लगने की तथा अन्य कितनी घटनाएं हुई और उनमें कितना कोयला नष्ट हुआ; और

(ख) इस हानि के लिए जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है जिसमें उन कोयला खानों के नाम दिए हैं जिनमें 1971, 1972 और 1973 के दौरान आग की दुर्घटनाएं हुई । [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल टी०-8587 /74] अनुमान है कि इन आग-घटनाओं के फलस्वरूप प्रति वर्ष लगभग 4 लाख टन कोयले की औसत हानि हुई है। अन्य दुर्घटनाओं के कारण कोयले की कोई खास हानि नहीं हुई है।

(ख) प्रत्येक आग दुर्घटनाओं की जांच की जाती है और उसके बाद आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जाती है । किन्तु आग

**Not recorded.

लगते की अधिकांश घटनाएं कोयले के स्वतः ही एकाएक गर्म हो जाने के कारण हुई हैं।

Recruitment of P.R.Os. for Apex and Divisional Offices of C.M.A.

*226. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Public Relation Officers have recently been recruited for the Apex and Divisional Offices of the Coal Mines Authority Ltd.; and

(b) if so, their number and scales of pay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Four Public Relation Officers in the scale of pay of Rs. 1100—1600 have been appointed in the Apex and Divisional Offices of the Coal Mines Authority.

Post of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

*228. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, created under Article 338 of the Constitution remained unfilled from August, 1970 to July, 1971; and

(b) if so, the reasons for keeping this constitutional office unfilled for such a long time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). The previous Commissioner relinquished the charge of the office on 21st September, 1970. In accordance with the recommendations made by the Parliamentary Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the post was to be filled by a person well known for his sympathies and active interest in the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The name of Shri Shankarrao Mane, was finalised on 13th July, 1971 after taking into consideration the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee. He was informed of his selection on 14th July, 1971. He accepted the offer and joined on 31st July, 1971.

Setting up of a Plant to manufacture Nitric Acid

*232. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to set up another Plant to manufacture nitric acid in the Public Sector;

(b) if so, whether Government's attention has been drawn to the need of three nitric acid plants to meet the shortage of essential drugs;

(c) whether Government have taken any final decision in the matter;

(d) whether nitric acid is produced by one Plant only at present; and

(e) what is its production as compared to its capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Yes, Sir. Government have approval of the establishment of a 750 tonne per day nitric acid plant by the Fertiliser Corporation of India under the Trombay expansion programme. They are also

considering the expansion of the concentrated nitric acid plant at Trombay from the present capacity of 20,000 tonnes to 30,000 tonnes per annum.

(b) and (c). No other proposal is under consideration. The Fertiliser Corporation of India have been asked to meet the nitric acid requirements. In the meantime, import of intermediates from nitric acid for making essential drugs is being allowed.

(d) Nitric acid is produced by 8 plants mainly for captive use for making fertiliser and explosives. However, only the Trombay unit of the Fertiliser Corporation of India produces concentrated nitric acid.

(e) The production of concentrated nitric acid at Trombay has been 5,730 tonnes in 1972-73 and 4,856 tonnes in 1973-74 as against the installed capacity of 20,000 tonnes per annum. During the current year upto October 31, 1974, production has been 3,510 tonnes. It is expected that production at the Trombay plant will increase substantially by February, 1975.

Tele-Communication Services in N.E. Circle

*233. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tele-communication services in the N. E. Circle is the poorest in the country;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the services in that region?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

The existing tele-communication services in North Eastern Circle are primarily provided on Microwave Systems linking Tinsukia-Dibrugarh-Jorhat-Tezpur-Shillong-Gauhati. Beyond Shillong the system is extended to Coochbehar, Tiger Hill, Katihar and thereon to Calcutta. Multi-channel VHF links have also been provided on (1) Shillong-Silchar (2) Shillong-Agarthala (3) Dibrugarh-Duliajan (4) Turra-Coochbehar (5) Silchar-Aizal (6) Jourhat-North Lakhimpur routes. In addition, a number of H. F. stations are also in operation in North Eastern Circle.

Work is going on the establishment of Microwave systems on Jorhat-Dimapur-Kohima-Imphal and Shillong-Silchar-Agarthala routes. A broad band Microwave system has also been planned for linking the Eastern area to Calcutta.

Apart from the Microwave/VHF network, there is a wide net work of open wire lines in this area connecting several places and carrier, telegraph and trunk telephone systems operate on these lines.

There are 203 Public Call Offices and 507 Combined Offices existing at present in the North Eastern Circle. These exclude the Public Call Offices at exchange stations which accept Trunk Calls. The P&T Department is following a liberalized policy in provision of Public Call Offices and Combined offices in undeveloped and Hilly areas under which, subject to certain conditions, these facilities are provided even on loss.

Subscriber Trunk Dialling facility has been provided between Shillong and Gauhati. An 800 line Trunk Automatic Exchange has also been planned at Shillong during the 5th Plan. STD service to other places would be considered on the basis of traffic potentiality and automatization of exchanges. Shillong, Tezpur, Imphal, Kohima and Agarthala are proposed

to be connected for Subscriber Trunk Dialling among themselves and also to Calcutta and Delhi on the commissioning of wideband Microwave link between Shillong and Calcutta sometime during the VIth Plan period. There are two telex exchanges in the North Eastern Circle; one at Gauhati with a capacity of 100 lines and the other at Shillong with a capacity of 20 lines. Projects have also been sanctioned for the installation of telex exchanges at Dibrugarh, Imphal, Agarthala and Jorhat. Orders for equipments have also been placed.

At present 180 telephone exchanges are working in the North Eastern Circle out of which 142 are automatic exchanges. The total equipped capacity of these exchanges is 30930 lines and 24592 direct exchanges lines (including junctions to PBX(s) are working.

Expansion programmes during 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 are underway for the main exchange at Gauhati. Expansion programme of 1000 lines for the main exchange at Shillong has been completed in July, 1974. Besides these, expansion programmes for certain MAX-II, MAX-III and Manual exchanges have also been approved. The Manual exchanges in the principal towns Dibrugarh, Jorhat, Imphal and Agarthala are also programmed to be automatised.

There were 33 trunk Centres with 24 trunk boards working in the North astern Circle on 31st March, 1974. hese are proposed to be increased to 6 centres with 153 trunk boards at he end of the 5th Plan.

There are three Telegraph Traffic Divisions with Headquarters at Gauhati, Shillong and Jorhat; 9 Departmental Telegraph offices, two of which are under gazetted charge and over 500 combined offices in the North Eastern Circle. Owing to difficult terrain several telegraph circuits are provided on Microwave systems connecting major stations as well as on radio links. A number of wireless morse circuits are also existing between certain stations in this area.

Mail Box thieves in Delhi

*234. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Police has recently unearthed a gang of 'mail box thieves' in Delhi and also recovered cheques and drafts from them;

(b) if so, the names of the culprits; and

(c) the *modus operandi* of this gang?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) Delhi Police detected miscreants breaking open the letter box planted outside Janpath Sub-Post Office on the night between 11/12th October, 1974 and in all recovered 562 letters etc. posted by the public, some of which contained cheques.

(b) The Police have apprehended

(i) Shri Saimuddin

(ii) Shri Lalit Kumar

in this case.

(c) The *modus operandi* in the instant case was that the culprits came in a 3-Wheeler Scooter and removed the letters etc. from the said Letter Box by breaking open its lock.

Development of a Gas Carburettor and Regulators to run Cars

*235. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen press reports that one Shri Bhupinderpal has developed a Gas Carburettor

and Regulator to run a car on petrol or gas or a combination of both; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to make use of its know-how and make it popular to save petroleum in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government has not been advised of the features of this device. As such it is difficult at this stage to prejudge the steps that may be considered necessary after testing.

India's concern on CIA activities in the Country

*236. SHRI BIREN ENGTI:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister warned in the meeting of Congress MPs on the 11th September about forces inside and outside the country working against the national objective;

(b) whether the US Ambassador to India warned the US Secretary of State that CIA activities in Chile had confirmed the "worst suspicions and genuine fears" of Mrs. Gandhi about American policy in India;

(c) whether the Indian Ambassador in USA said that he knew of no CIA's activities of significance in India and later clarified it by saying that he was not aware of India's undue concern about CIA activities; and

(d) the reaction of Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): (a) While speaking to Congress MPs, the Prime Minister referred to the present difficult economic situation as also to the forces which are working against national interests.

(b) Government have seen some press reports about a cable reportedly sent to Washington by the U.S. Ambassador to India in this regard.

(c) and (d). At a meeting with the US press on the 13th September, 1974 the Indian Ambassador in Washington asked whether there was in India, large scale subversive CIA activity against the Government of India. To this, he replied that India was strong enough, stable enough and big enough to ensure that no foreign intelligence agency was allowed to engage in any large scale subversive activity in the country. He added that he had been assured by the US Secretary of State that if any such instances were brought to his notice such people would be withdrawn within 24 hours.

Hunt for Antiques Smuggler

*237. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Police has taken any steps to hunt antiques smuggler who abandoned over 30 rare pieces in the thickets of Upper Ridge, near Sardar Patel Marg, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. 35 and not 30 antique pieces were found abandoned. Messages were sent to the Police all over India giving specifications of the antiques found and requesting them to let the Delhi Police know if any case of theft in respect of these antiques had been registered with them. The antiques were shown to the Curator, Museum, Delhi also for his opi-

nion. In spite of these efforts, no clue has been found so far regarding the place of theft of the pieces or the culprits.

Showing of Bhojpuri Film on Delhi T.V.

*238. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether Government propose to show a Bhojpuri Film on T.V. from Delhi station at least once in three months?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): Bhojpuri films, along with other regional films, will be shown on Delhi T.V., as and when suitable films are available.

Post of Legal Remembrancer in Chandigarh

*239. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to appoint an officer of the higher judicial service of Haryana|Punjab working as District| Additional District Judges to the post of Legal Remembrancer in the Union territory of Chandigarh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRTIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): Normally an officer of lower judicial service is appointed to this post, but f the incumbent is promoted to higher judicial service in his parent State and his continuance as Legal Remembrancer is considered necessary in public interest, he is allowed the pay he would have drawn in his parent State. In view of the size of the Union Territory and the nature of duties and responsibilities attached to the post it is not considered necessary to appoint to the post an officer, who is already a District or Additional District Judge.

Activities of C.I.A. in India

*240. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the various statements issued by the political leaders regarding net-work of C.I.A. activities in India;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to suppress these activities;

(c) whether this matter has been taken up with the U.S. Government; and

(d) if so, the reaction of U.S. Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): (a) to (d). Government have seen press reports regarding the statements made by various political leaders about the alleged C.I.A. activities in India.

Utmost vigilance is constantly maintained in regard to the activities of foreign intelligence agencies, including the C.I.A.

The U.S. Secretary of State has assured the Indian Ambassador in Washington that if instances of American Officials or other Americans under the control of the United States Government engaging themselves in political activity in India are brought to his notice, such persons would be withdrawn from India within 24 hours.

Change in the Status of Jammu and Kashmir

*242. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sheikh Abdullah has threatened Government of India of a revolution in Jammu and Kashmir if his demands for an independent Kashmir was not acceded to;

(b) whether he has given such threats in the past also;

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government against him and his party for anti-national activities; and

(d) the outcome of the talks with Sheikh Abdullah regarding future set-up in Jammu and Kashmir?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): (a) and (b). Government have not received any such threat in the recent past.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The discussions with Sheikh Abdullah are still continuing.

Modifications in India's Nuclear Programme

*243. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to modify its nuclear programme as a result of the visit of the U.S. Secretary of State to India; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Postal Services in Calcutta

*244. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of a serious deterioration of postal services in Calcutta, resulting in accumulation of vast quantities of undelivered postal articles and inordinate delay in transit of mail between Calcutta and Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons for this state of affairs;

(c) whether thousands of telegrams are being despatched by post, and the senders are eligible for compensation; and

(d) the remedial action taken so far to restore normalcy?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir; there was such an accumulation which has since been cleared.

(b) the accumulation was due to 'Go Slow' tactics by a section of the staff, heavy absenteeism and limited funds for O.T. expenditure.

(c) Excluding about 6,900 telegrams posted between 5th October, 1974 and 7th October, 1974 due to damage of the coaxial cable and 4,500 telegrams posted between the 23rd and 25th in the Pooja festival season, only about 2,500 telegrams (forming 1.9 per cent of the total Calcutta Delhi traffic of 5,300 telegrams a day) were posted.

(The senders are not eligible for compensation).

(d) Postal

The Postmaster-General, Calcutta appointed lower grade officials on approved list as temporary sorters. Short duty sorters were also appointed and O.T. duty on restricted basis was permitted. Additional funds were placed at the disposal of the Circle. Besides, supervision was augmented by deputing officers from the office of the Postmaster-General, Calcutta.

Telegraphs.

1. Telegraphists under deputation to training class were temporarily diverted to work on the circuits.

2. To combat the heavy absenteeism on Sundays and Holidays, more staff was brought on duty on those days.

3. A few additional teleprinter circuits were provided by the side of the public counter to expedite transmission of booked telegrams on National routes, cutting down delay and congestion at the circulation point.

4. Routing pattern of telegraph traffic was modified and direct working introduced wherever possible to reduce transit traffic in the Central Telegraph Office, Calcutta.

Looting of Petrol Pumps in the Capital

2201. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of petrol pumps looted in the Capital during the last one year;

(b) the total amount involved and the number of culprits apprehended; and

(c) how many of them were from amongst the local bad characters and how many belonged to inter-state gangs?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) 13 petrol pumps were looted during the last one year, that is, from 1st November, 1973 to 31st October, 1974.

(b) The total amount involved is Rs. 13915 and five culprits were apprehended.

(c) All the five culprits were local bad characters.

Missing Boy of Shri J. P. Kaushik

2202. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a press report in a local Hindi daily dated the 30th September, 1974 that Delhi Police has not taken any action to trace the missing boy of Shri J. P. Kaushik during the last one year; and

(b) if so, the action being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The news-item appeared on 30th October, 1974 and not on 30th September, 1974. It is incorrect that the police did not take any action.

(b) A case F.I.R. No. 402 dated 31st October, 1973 under section 365 IPC PS Srinivaspuri was registered and investigation thereof was taken over by SI. I|C P.P. Okhla, who made enquiries and searched for the missing boy as well as the culprits but no clue could be found. The investigation of the case was thereafter entrusted to Special Staff South District who apart from interrogating a number of suspects/persons also made secret enquiries at Jamia Millia College, Jama Masjid Area, Churiwalan, etc., but the boy could not be traced. The case is

still under the investigation with the Special Staff South Distt., New Delhi. Efforts are afoot to trace out the boy and the culprits.

Planning of Expenditure by Coal Mines Authority

2203. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal Mines Authority has been asked to take advance action involving an expenditure of Rs. 225 crores;

(b) amount earmarked out of that towards modernisation of coal mines; and

(c) whether this will relieve coal shortage in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The proposal of the Coal Mines Authority for investment towards advance action involving an expenditure of Rs. 225 crores during 1974-75 and 1975-76 has been approved by Government.

(b) No specific amount has been earmarked towards modernisation of coal mines.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Brain Drain

2205. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is sudden spurt in application for passports from technically qualified persons such as farm-scientists, engineers, nurses to oil rich countries of West Asia and many senior scientists are migrating to accept highly paid jobs in Iran and other oil rich countries;

(b) whether the Scientists Pool maintained by the Technical Manpower Unit of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research is bursting at the seams for want of adequate and proper employment outlets; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken to check this brain drain?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) The information is being collected and will be furnished in due course.

(b) The Scientists Pool was initiated in 1958 and the position of the Scientists Pool as on 31st October, 1973 and 31st October, 1974 is given below:—

	31-10-1973	31-10-1974
Persons joined. .	4315	4634
Persons left on securing employment in India. . . .	4138	
Persons working .	468	480

(c) The Government have constantly been striving to generate employment for qualified Scientists and Technologists etc. and a statement showing measures taken is attached.

Statement

(1) A monthly "Technical Manpower Bulletin" is published giving particulars of persons who are available for employment, about 3,000 copies of the Bulletin are distributed free to the various employing organizations to facilitate utilization of such persons.

(2) Suitable candidates are recommended in response to requirements notified to the CSIR by employers and recruiting bodies.

(3) The CSIR also scrutinises advertisements appearing in important newspapers and makes recommendation of registrants with appropriate qualifications

for consideration against these advertisements.

(4) Research Fellowships are offered by the CSIR, UGC, ICMR, etc.

(5) Research Schemes in Universities and other institutions are financed by different agencies and thus generate employment.

(6) The Scientists' Pool Scheme operated by the CSIR provide temporary placement to scientists, technologists, etc. with high academic records.

(7) The scheme is supernumerary appointments is in operation for quick absorption of highly qualified scientists and technologists.

(8) The Planning Commission made an allocation of Rs. 45.85 crores for employment of educated unemployed during the year 1973-74. Besides a programme of 'Half-a-Million Jobs' for educated unemployed was started in 1973-74 with a central budget of Rs. 100 crores. This program has generated employment to about 2.85 lakhs persons.

(9) An amount of Rs. 23 crores was earmarked by the Planning Commission for allocation to State Governments and Union Territories in 1973-74 for formulating special employment programmes for which the States will have to contribute another Rs. 23 crores. The programme has generated employment for over two laks persons plus 133|56 lakhs man-days.

(10) In 1974-75 the Planning Commission has made an allocation of Rs. 40 crores for employment promotion programmes.

(11) Financial assistance is rendered by nationalised Banks to enterprising unemployed persons.

(12) Scientists, engineers and technologists are encouraged to set up their own enterprises. The Public Sector Banks provide the total capital needed for such ventures.

(13) Industrial Co-operatives formed by scientists, engineers, technologists, etc. with specific projects in view would be entitled to a Government contribution to the equity capital to the extent of three times the capital subscribed to by the partners. In addition, State Governments would also provide facilities like infra-structure, Rent subsidy in deserving cases; incentives like exemption for a period from Sales-Ttax, Octroi, electricity duty, etc.

(14) Incentives are being offered to employers in the private and co-operative sectors to employ scientists, engineers, etc. The Government would provide incentives to the extent of 50 per cent of the salary subject to a ceiling *e.g.* Rs. 400 (Salary) for engineering degree holders, Rs. 250 (salary) for Post-graduates in Science—for a period of one year to employers who offer jobs to scientists, engineers, etc.

(15) The UGC has also taken a number of measures to improve facilities, salary scales and working conditions, to attract a reasonable proportion of our men and women of high intellectual ability to the teaching profession.

(16) The Union Public Service Commission and most of the State Public Service Commissions have agreed to treat Indian scientists and technologists whose particulars appear in National Register as 'Personal Contact' candidates for all posts advertised by them. The Union Public Service Commission have also made arrangements for interviewing Indian scientists and technologists abroad for posts in India.

(17) Provision for payment of travel grant to scientists and their families who, on their selection for appointment in research institutions in India may give undertaking to serve those institutions for a minimum period of three years.

Tourist Traffic to Eastern and North Eastern Region

2206. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the areas in West Bengal have been thrown open to foreign tourists without corresponding steps being taken to simplify administrative procedure as to encourage foreign tourists;

(b) whether as a result of this, the foreign tourist traffic has not shown any appreciable increase even though the Eastern and North Eastern parts of India abound in places of scenic beauty; and

(c) if so, whether suitable steps would be taken to encourage foreign tourists to visit this region of the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) It was decided in August, 1974 to allow foreign tourists to visit Darjeeling town without permits under the Foreigners (Restricted Areas) Order, 1963, for stay upto 15 days provided they travel by air to and from Bagdogra en-route to Darjeeling.

(b) and (c). Since the relaxation was made only in August, 1974, it is too early to assess its impact on tourism.

Illegal transactions in foreign exchange by Foreign Missionaries

2207. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign missionaries rounded up so far in various parts of the country for their involvement in irregular foreign exchange transactions; and

(b) what is the length of their stay in India and to which country they belong to?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). During the last two years two cases of alleged contravention of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act involving individual foreign missionaries have been registered by the Directorate of Enforcement. Both these individuals are reported to be Americans. One of them is stated to be residing in India for a long time and the other is stated to be normally residing outside India.

वर्ष 1974–75 में मध्य प्रदेश में कोयले का उत्पादन

2208. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1974–75 में मध्य प्रदेश में कोयले के उत्पादन के लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के लिए क्या उपाय किये गये हैं, और

(ख) क्या न वर्ष की तुलना में इस वर्ष कोयले के उत्पादन में वृद्धि होने की संभावना है और यदि हां, तो इस बारे में तथ्य क्या ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) 1974–75 के लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्य को प्राप्ति के लिए कई नई परियोजनाएं प्रारम्भ की गई हैं। इनके अच्छे कार्यान्वियन के लिए अधिक अधिकार प्रदान किए गए हैं। महत्वपूर्ण निवेशों सम्बन्धी बाधाओं को दूर करने के लिए विशेष कार्रवाई की गई है। अतिरिक्त बिजली तथा माल डिब्बे प्राप्त करने के लिए क्रमशः बिजली और रेलवे प्राधिकारियों से निकट का सम्पर्क स्थापित किया जा रहा है।

(ख) जी हां। 1973–74 में मध्य प्रदेश की खानों से लगभग 155 लाख टन कोयले का उत्पादन हुआ। 1974–75 में इस उत्पादन को बढ़ा कर 180 लाख टन करने का कार्यक्रम है। चालू वर्ष के पहले 7 महीनों में 1973–74 की इसी अवधि के उत्पादन से 17 प्रतिशत अधिक उत्पादन हुआ है।

Applications from Orissa for Industrial Licences

2209. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) total number of applications received for grant of industrial licences for various industries in Orissa upto November, 1974; and

(b) the number out of them which have been disposed off?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OR INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). The total number of applications for Industrial Licences from the State of Orissa received and disposed of during 1974 upto 15th November 1974 are 42 and 26 respectively.

Disconnection of the Telephones of Smugglers

2210. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: SHRI SHRIKRISHNA AGRAWAL:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to disconnect telephone connections of smugglers who have been detained under MISA and of others who help them;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the number of telephones disconnected State-wise with their names?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) and (b). Action to disconnect telephones can be taken only under the Indian Telegraph Act which permits disconnections for unauthorised use. Whenever such unauthorised connections are detected among subscribers detained under MISA they are disconnected.

(c) The number of telephones disconnected under these provisions is being compiled.

Production of Scooters by Allwyn Metal Works, Hyderabad

2211. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Allwyn Metal Works, Hyderabad will start the production of scooters by the middle of 1975;

(b) the target of annual production of scooters;

(c) whether the company has entered into collaboration agreement with any foreign company; and

(d) if so, the name of such foreign company and country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) M|s. Hyderabad Allwyn Metal Works expect to start the production of scooters by August/ September, 1975.

(b) The initial annual production target of 12,000 scooters is likely to be achieved by July, 1976. The Company expect to achieve production upto their licensed capacity of 24,000 scooters per year by July, 1977.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Scooter Tyres against Scooter Registration Books

2212. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether one scooter tyre per scooter will be available to the consumers against scooter registration books from the dealers after every six months; and

(b) if so, the retail prices of the tyres and tubes respectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURAYA): (a) and (b). There is no statutory control imposed by Central Government on distribution and prices of tyres including scooter tyres. However, some of the State Governments have issued control orders regulating the distribution of tyres and it is the function of State Government agencies to make arrangements for actual distribution wherever considered necessary.

Implementation of District Plans in Orissa

2213. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in the implementation of district plans in Orissa;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the funds provided for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKHLA): (a) and (b). No district plan has so far been formulated in Orissa. However, plans for the districts of Ganjam and Sambalpur are under preparation.

(c) Does not arise.

"Procedure laid down for Union Ministers for obtaining information from States"

2214. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:
SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Ministers have been asked to route all their requests for information from the State Governments through the concerned Central Ministers;

(b) whether the Union Ministries have been asking information directly from the concerned departments in the State by-passing the Chief Ministers; and

(c) whether certain Chief Ministers have complained to the Centre about it and if so, the procedure laid down in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). No, Sir. However, it came to notice that communications had at times been addressed direct to district authorities to elicit information or obtaning comments on pettions, memorials etc. without bringing the State Government into the picture, which was against established policy. The instructions regarding correspondence with the State Government, were therefore, reiterated to the Central Ministries. But it was said that in case of extreme urgency, communications could be addressed to district authorities directly while bringing the State Government into the picture either simultaneously or soon after.

Training of Engineering Supervisors

2215. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some candidates who were selected as Engineering Supervisors from amongst the Telephone Operators working in Punjab Circle in 1972 and who were allocated to Gujarat Circle, have not since been sent for training; and

(b) if so, the likely date by which they would be sent for training?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKAR DAYAL SHARMA): (a) Some Telephone Opeartors working in Punjab Circle were selected as Engineering Supervisors against 1972 vacancies and allotted to Gujarat Circle. Result of these candidates were declared on 4th June, 1974. Pre-training formalities have been completed for all these candidates. Some of the candidiates have already been deputed for training.

(b) Rest of candidates will be deputed for training shortly.

पांचवीं योजना में टेलीविजन के विस्तार पर पूंजी निवेश

2216. **श्री बगूलाल बन्नाकर :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में टेलीफोन के विस्तार पर कितनी धनराशि का पूंजी निवेश किया जायेगा; और

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में वार्षिक व्यय कितना रहा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री वर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) लगभग 80 करोड़ रुपये।

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान टेलीविजन के विस्तार पर हुआ पूंजीगत व्यय नीचे दिया गया है :—

1971–72	2 करोड़ 36 लाख 75 हजार रुपये।
1972–73	4 करोड़ 47 लाख 68 हजार रुपये।
1973–74	4 करोड़ 66 लाख 81 हजार रुपये।

Bandhs in the Country

2217. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) in how many places 'Bandhs' took place since September to November, 1974 and reasons for these Bandhs;

(b) how many people were arrested during pre-Bandh days; and

(c) how many were arrested under MISA and DIR in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). According to the information received from the Government of Karnataka 7 'Bundhs' took place during the period over various issues like rising prices. aleged corruption and mal-administration, demand for an X-ray plant for a local hospital and support for the Bihar agitation. No pre-bundh arest or arrest under MISA or DIR in that regard has been reported by the State Government.

According to the Andaman and Nicobar Administration there was one 'Bundh' in the territory during the period over various issues concerning labour. There was however no pre-bundh arrest or arrest under MISA or DIR in that regard.

The Governments of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Punjab and the Union Teritory Administrations of Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry have not reported any 'Bundh' during the period. The requisite information is awaited from the other State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

Impact of the drive against smuggling and black money on Film Industry

2218. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the immediate impact of drive against smuggling and black money on the production, distribution and exhibition sectors of Indian Film Industry; and

(b) the steps taken to check smuggling of films out of the country to gain foreign currency illegally?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Government belives that recent measures taken against smugglers and black-money operators will have a healthy effect on all sectors of economy, including the film industry.

(b) Some of the steps taken by the Government to prevent smuggling of goods, including Indian films, out of the country, are systematic collection and follow-up of information, tightening of preventive measures and intensifying patrols along the coastline and land frontirers, and interception of suspected vessels and vehicles. Recently, the Customs Act has been further amended to provide for severe punishment for smuggling offences and to strengthen the law.

Patents released by CSIR Laboratories for Commercial Purposes

2219. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state·

(a) the number of patents released by the laboratories of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research for commercial purposes during 1972-73 and 1973-74; and

(b) the amount realised during these years from Commercial Organisations as royalty?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b).

	1972-73	1973-74
Patents released .	120	126
Amount of Royalties realised.	Rs 17·927 lakhs	Rs. 12·403 lakhs

Instructions to States and Central Ministries for furnishing Information about Continuing and New Projects

2220. SHRI C. K. JAFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has written to all the State Governments and the Central Ministries to submit complete details about cost benefits, investment and production data for all the continuing projects;

(b) whether Centre have also asked them to send detailed schemes regarding new projects; and

(c) if so, the main features of the schemes furnished by Karnataka State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKHLA): (a) and (b). Yes Sir.

(c) The draft proposals for the Annual Plan 1975-76 on the basis of the guidelines issued by the Planning Commission which include submission of the data in regard to projects/programmes mentioned in parts (a) and (b) of the question, have yet to be submitted by the Government of Karnataka for consideration.

Machinery from Russia for Obra Thermal Power Plant

2221. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of ENGERY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any outdated machinery had been sent to India by the Soviet Union for the Obra Thermal Power Plant; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Progress of Small Scale Industries

2222. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made by the small scale industries in the country, State-wise; and

(b) whether the Government propose to review its previous policy and begin giving machinery on hire-purchase basis through the National Small Industries Corporation Limited to the Re-Rolling mills, sanctioned by the State Governments in the year 1970 (prior to the policy adopted under the small scale industries)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No reliable state-wise data on production, employment, investment etc. in the small scale sector are at present available. The national census of small industries carried out recently is expected to give information on these aspects. The number of small scale units registered on voluntary basis with the industries Directorates over a period of years has shown a marked increase in numbers as detailed below:

Name of States	Number of units registered with State Directorates of Industries as at the end of	
	1965	1973
Andhra Pradesh .	3,965	39,272
Assam . . .	554	4,012
Bihar . . .	1,077	24,919
Gujarat . . .	5,943	22,789
Haryana . .	@	13,418
Himachal Pradesh .	@	7,624
Jammu & Kashmir .	749	2,105

@Data for Haryana and Himachal Pradesh included under Punjab.

Name of States	Number of units registered with State Directorates of Industries as at the end of	
	1965	1970
Kerala . . .	2,437	15,939
Madhya Pradesh .	3,466	29,375
Maharashtra . .	21,106	35,762
Manipur . . .	—	1,048
Meghalaya . .	—	357
Karnataka . .	4,445	12,447
Nagaland . .	—	485
Orissa . . .	1,554	5,258
Punjab . . .	19,396@	35,658
Rajasthan . .	5,629	18,428
Tamil Nadu . .	5,819	40,218
Uttar Pradesh .	11,456	41,203
Tripura . . .	—	428
West Bengal . .	9,243	42,993
Arunachal Pradesh .	—	45
Chandigarh . .	—	493
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	182
Delhi . . .	4,670	12,026
Goa . . .	66	1,200
Mizoram . . .	—	116
Pondicherry . .	196	518
	104,771	408,308

@Data for Haryana and Himachal Pradesh included under Punjab.

(b) According to the policy laid down by the Ministry of Steel, new units in the field of re-rolling mills are discouraged due to shortage of billets and re-rollable scraps. As and when this policy is reviewed the National Small Industries Corporation will consider applications for purchase of machinery on a hire-purchase basis in this industry.

Increase in price of Newsprint supplied by NEPA Mills

2223. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Languages Newspapers Association (ILNA) has expressed grave concern over the 66 per cent increase in the price of newsprint supplied by the NEPA mills; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) The Indian Languages Newspapers Association is reported to have expressed concerned over the recent increase in the price of NEPA Newsprint. The Association, however, appreciated that some increase in price was inevitable in consonance with the increase in the cost of production.

(b) The selling price of newsprint produced by the NEPA Mills has been revised in order to offset the increases in the cost of production of newsprint.

Issue of Licences to Orissa vis-a-vis Other States

2224. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences granted to Orissa for the year 1974-75 so far;

(b) the names of the places where they are likely to be located; and

(c) what is the comparative estimate with other Eastern States, Maha-

rashtra and Punjab during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) During the period January-September 1974, 7 industrial licences were granted for setting up of industries in Orissa.

(b) These industrial licences were granted for location of industries in districts of Mayurbhanj, Koraput, Cuttack, Ganjam and Dhanakanal of Orissa.

(c) A Statement is attached.

Statement

Statement showing the comparative figures of industrial licences issued to Maharashtra, Punjab and the Eastern States:

Name of State	No. of licences issued during Jan.—Sept. 1974
Maharashtra	184
Punjab	31
West Bengal	68
Bihar	19
Orissa	7

गणेश मोटोमोबाइल, उदयपुर (राजस्थान) द्वारा लेम्ब्रेटा स्कूटर की डिलीवरी और बुकिंग में कथित अनियमितताएं

2225. **श्री लालजी भाई :** क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में उदयपुर जिले में मैसर्स गणेश मोटोमोबाइल द्वारा लेम्ब्रेटा स्कूटर की डिलीवरी और बुकिंग में काफी अनियमितताएं और भ्रष्टाचार किया जा रहा है जैसे स्कूटर की कीमत भी अधिक ली जाती है और इसकी डिलीवरी अजमेर में दी जाती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बंध में क्या कार्यवाही की है और स्कूटर नियंत्रण अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत उक्त एजेंसी निरस्त न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) और (ख). उदयपुर निवासियों के लिए एक समस्या थी, क्योंकि परिवहन की कठिनाइयों के कारण उन्हें लम्ब्रेटा स्कूटरों की डिलीवरी उदयपुर में ही न करके अजमेर में की जाती थी, जिसमें अस्थायी पंजीकरण शुल्क के रूप में 11 रुपये का अतिरिक्त भुगतान करना पड़ता था। अब यह समस्या हल हो गई है।

Half-a-Million Jobs Programme for West Bengal

2226. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rs. 1.50 crore were sanctioned for West Bengal during 1973-74 for Half-a-million jobs programme; and

(b) if so, the work so far under the programme done in the State, district-wise, and the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Under the Half-a-Million Jobs Programme 1973-74, a ceiling amount of Rs. 15 crores was indicated to the Government of West Bengal for various schemes with the employment potential of 1,26,140. The amount of Central assistance actually released during the year was Rs. 7.75 crores.

(b) On the basis of information, an expenditure of Rs. 3.88 crores had been incurred by the State Government upto the end of March, 1974 leaving a balance amount of Rs. 3.87 crores in hand. Employment opport-

unities were created under the Programme for 41,133 persons. Three broad categories of shcemes were implemented, namely, self-employment schemes, training schemes and subsidised employment schemes. These schemes did not contain any district-wise allocations. Data of results achieved under the Programme district-wise is therefore, not a available.

Industrial Estates and Sheds in Tripura

2227. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rs. 13.16 lakhs has been sanctioned to Government of Tripura for industrial estates and sheds in the State;

(b) if so, the names of the industrial estates and the sheds that have come upto date; and

(c) the outlines of the proposal for furteer industrial estates and the sheds in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) As against an outlay of Rs. 9.38 lakhs provided in the Fourth Plan period for development of industiral estates in Tripura, the expenditure incurred at the end of the Fourth Plan is estimated to be Rs. 13.16 lakhs.

(b) Two industrial estates at Arundhuti Nagar and Udaipur with 25 sheds and 9 sheds each respectively have come up so far. Another estate at Kumarghat is under construction.

(c) During the Fifth Five Year Plan the State Government has proposed to set up a new industrial estate at Nimbak (Agartala), expansion of existing industrial estates and development of industrial areas at Teliamura, Ambassa and Santirbazar.

Half-a-Million Jobs Programme in North and Eastern Region

2228. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount so far sanctioned for North Eastern Region, State-wise, for Half-a-million Jobs Programme; and

(b) the main features of the work done so far State-wise, and the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The amounts sanctioned under the Half-a-Million Jobs Programme 1973-74 to the States of North Eastern Region are given below state-wise:

State	Amount sanctioned (Rs. lakhs)
1. Assam	149.35
2. Manipur	30.30
3. Meghalaya	20.00
4. Nagaland	6.20
5. Tripura	30.00
6. Mizoram	4.32
7. Arunachal Pradesh	Nil*

(b) In the above States, 3 broad categories of schemes have been implemented under the Half-a-Million Jobs Programme. These are (i) self-employment schemes in the fields of Small industry, services, trade and commerce taken up on the basis of minimum Government financial support by way of essential training costs and soft loans for provision of seed capital/margin money assistance so as to enable the prospective entrepreneurs to mobilise institutional finance to the maximum extent possible through proper involvement of public sector banks and other financial institutions; (ii) training-cum-stipen-

diary employment schemes, dovetailed with the programmes to be taken up in the first year of the Fifth Five Year Plan; and (iii) employment incentive schemes for subsidised employment, in the private sector, of certain categories of the educated unemployed to ensure increased productivity and better quality of products on the one hand, and to provide necessary on-the-job and in-plant training to the educated unemployed on the other, thereby creating circumstances for their absorption either in the training units or elsewhere.

On the basis of latest reports in hand, the amounts released, expenditure incurred, balance in hand and the employment generated under this Programme upto the end of March, 1974 in the States of North-Eastern Region, is given below State-wise:

Sl. No.	State	Amounts released in 1973-74 (Rs. lakhs)	Expenditure incurred upto 31-3-74 (Rs. lakhs)	Balance in hand as on 31-3-1974 (Rs. lakhs)	Employment generated upto 31-3-74 (Nos.)
1	Assam . .	74·68	57·27	17·41	8,858
2	Manipur . . .	20·88	19·50	1·38	392
3	Meghalaya .	5·00	3·99	1·01	622
4	Nagaland . . .	5·09	4·98	0·11	522
5	Tripura . . .	17·60	18·02	(—)0·42	1,713
6	Mizoram . . .	2·92	1·06	1·86	103
7	Arunachal Pradesh .	Nil	..	Nil	..

*Arunachal Pradesh did not take up any scheme under this Programme.

Fire in I.N.A. Colony, New Delhi

2229. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many shops were destroyed due to a heavy fire in I.N.A. Colony, New Delhi on 2nd November, 1974;

(b) if so, the number of shops destroyed, the total estimated loss and the cause of fire; and

(c) whether Government intend to give monetary help to the sufferers and if so, to what extent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. 40 shops were destroyed and 26 shops were partially affected in the fire which broke out on 2nd November, 1974 in the I.N.A. Colony Market, New Delhi. The supposed cause of fire is electric short circuit. The estimated loss due to fire may not be more than 6 to 7 lakhs. The question of giving monetary help to the sufferers is under consideration.

Government Officials involved in Foreign Currency Rackets

2230. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:

SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the reports in various News-

papers of the country that high officials of the State and Central Governments are involved in foreign exchange currency rackets;

(b) if so, how many officials have been arrested and how many have been taken to task so far; and

(c) what steps Government have taken or proposed to take to root out this evil?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). Presumably the reference is to the report which appeared in some newspapers on 11th October, 1974. These reports related to the case of a Gazetted Officer of the Military Engineering Service who was apprehended at Delhi on 9th October, 1974 by the officers of the Enforcement Directorate. This officer was placed under arrest on the 10th of October, 1974 for alleged contravention of section 8(1) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act 1973; he was later released on bail by the Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate of New Delhi.

(c) A comprehensive Foreign Exchange Regulations Act of 1973 has been placed on the statute book which incorporates various new provisions that are aimed at strengthening the law. Some of these are based on the recommendations made by the "Study Team on Leakage of Foreign Exchange through Invoice Manipulation" and some others are in pursuance of the recommendations made by the Law Commission in its 47th Report. The Maintenance of Internal Security Act was also recently amended, by an ordinance, to provide for preventive detention for activities involving certain categories of economic offences including the contraventions of Foreign Exchange Regulations. A self-contained Bill to replace this amending ordinance has been introduced in Parliament. The Directorate of Enforcement which is responsible for enforcing the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act and deals with the specific cases of contraventions of Foreign Exchange Regulations Act that come to its notice, has been strengthened, and some proposals for its further augmentation are under consideration.

The situation is kept under close watch; and such measures, legislative, administrative and organisational, as may be found to be necessary to meet the situation are taken by Government from time to time.

Central Assistance to Government of Kerala for Developmental Programmes

2231. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government has sought Central assistance for some of its developmental programmes through the Minister for Industries who met the Minister of Finance recently; and

(b) if so, the nature of the programmes for which assistance has been sought, quantum thereof and reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). The Minister of Industries, Kerala had discussed the question of assistance for restructuring the coir cooperatives in Kerala with the Finance Minister when he was Minister of Industrial Development and subsequently with Minister of Industry & Civil Supplies. A sum of Rs. 100 lakhs was released to the State Government for the purpose during the year 1973-74. A further sum of Rs. 100 lakhs has been provided in the Central Budget for the same scheme during 1974-75. The requirement of State Government for further assistance is being examined.

Foreign Powers behind Activities of Smugglers

2232. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have discovered hand of Pakistan and CIA behind the working of the smugglers with the object of controlling and whenever necessary scuttling the economy of India; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Government have no information about the involvement of Pakistan and the C.I.A. in such smuggling activities in India.

Proposed Retrenchment of Workers in Beas Dam Project at Talwara

2233. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that nearly 2,200 workers are to be retrenched by the end of the year by the Beas Dam Project at Talwara;

(b) whether Government are aware that 1,037 workers have already been served notices and another 3500 persons will be thrown out of employment early next year and the remaining about 9,000 in stages; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide alternative jobs to these workers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 2296 workmen have so far been served with retrenchment notices. Out of these 1552 have been given offers of alternate appointment on the Beas Sutlej Link Project Unit-I, Baira-Suil and Mahi Bajaj Sagar Projects.

(c) The States of Punjab, Haryana Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan have been requested to employ these workers on their works. A placement cell has also been created by the Project to locate alternate jobs for them. A decision has recently been taken to execute the rockfill dam on the Salal Project, and the Shah Nahar Project, departmentally, which will open further avenues of employment for some of the retrenched workers.

Relaxation in Restrictions on Travel of Foreign Tourists to Eastern Region

2234. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some relaxation in restrictions are now being agreed to on the travel of foreign tourists to the Eastern region;

(b) whether it is one of the main reasons which has prevented development of tourist industry in the Eastern region of the country; and

(c) whether the Governments of Assam, West Bengal and Meghalaya have requested the Central Government to lift or relax present restrictions and if so, the reaction of Central Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). The question of relaxation of the restrictions on the entry of foreigners in certain areas of Assam, Meghalaya and West Bengal was considered recently on suggestions from the State Governments concerned. It has been decided to allow foreign tourists to visit Darjeeling town for a period of upto fifteen days without permits provided they travel by air to and from Bagdogra. Foreigners can also visit Shillong and Kaziranga

without permits for a stay upto 15 and 7 days respectively if they travel by air to and from Gauhati. It is expected that these measures would further facilitate tourist traffic in this area.

Dual Citizenship

2235. SHRI TUNA ORAON: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some people are enjoying foreign as well as Indian citizenship; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to terminate the dual citizenship of these persons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). There may be some persons who hold dual citizenship i.e. citizenship of India and also citizenship of some other country because of the automatic operation of laws of India and of the foreign country concerned. Termination of foreign citizenship of such a dual citizen would depend upon the laws of the relevant foreign country. As far as Indian citizenship is concerned, Section 8 of the Citizenship Act, 1955 provides that an Indian citizen who is also the citizen of another country may renounce his Indian citizenship by filing a declaration in accordance with the prescribed procedure and upon the registration of that declaration he shall cease to be a citizen of India where a male person ceases to be a citizen of India under this provision, every minor child of that person shall also cease to be a citizen of India. Government are registering the declarations of renunciation of Indian citizenship made by dual citizens under Section 8 of the Citizenship Act, 1955.

Visit to India by Association of British Mining Equipment Exporters

2237. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a 12-Member Mission, sponsored by the Association of British Mining Equipment Exporters (ABMEX) visited India for a fortnight in September-October this year;

(b) if so, the purpose of the said Mission; and

(c) the broad outlines of the arrangements and the agreements arrived at after the end of the above visit?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Mission visited India on behalf of the British Mining Equipment Exporters with a view to studying the requirement of the mining industry. The team had discussions about the possibilities of supplying equipment, spares etc. and of manufacturing equipment and spares in India. No agreement was entered into with the said team.

Virgin Coal-Bearing Area in Burdwan District of West Bengal

2238. SHRI KUMAR MAJHI:
SHRI TUNA ORAON:
SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:
SHRI N. E. HORO:
SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE:
SHRI M. S. PURTY:
SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to an article entitled 'Neglect-

ed Bankura Coal Mines' and published in an Asansol Newspaper dated the 19th October, 1974;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereon and also regarding the virgin coal area in the District of Burdwan; and

(c) broad outlines of action taken up-to-date to exploit the coal possibility in the said districts of West Bengal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

विश्रामपुर और चिरमिरी कोयला खानों में कोयले का उत्पादन

2239. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश की विश्रामपुर तथा चिरमिरी कोयला खानों में वर्ष 1970-71 से अब तक वार्षिक उत्पादन कितना कितना रहा है और

(ख) इन खानों में कोयले के उत्पादन में कमी आने के क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Drop in Coal Production due to Power Crisis

2240. SHRI ROBIN SEN:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the drop in production in Coal industry is due to severe power crisis from the end of April, 1973;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in that direction; and

(c) loss in production in this sector between April, 1973 and August, 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDESWAR PRASAD): (a) and (c). While the total production of coal in 1973-74 was higher than in 1972-73, power shortages did, to some extent, affect production. In 1974-75, the production is again higher than in the corresponding period in 1973-74. It is estimated that in 1973-74 loss of production due to power shortages was 2.17 million tonnes while figures of loss for 1974-75 are not readily available.

(b) Close co-ordination has been established with the electricity generating agencies for uninterrupted supply of power to the coal mines. Generation of power has also improved in the Bihar-Bengal area. Consequently, power supply is not a constraint to production now. The B.C.C.L. is also installing diesel generating sets for stand by needs.

मध्य प्रदेश को सीमेन्ट की सप्लाई

2242. **श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार :**

क्या **उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के किन-किन जिलों को सतना सीमेन्ट फैक्टरी से सीमेन्ट सप्लाई किया जाता है और वे जिले कौन-कौन से हैं जिन्हें महाराष्ट्र तथा आन्ध्र प्रदेश के राज्यों से सीमेन्ट मिलता है;

(ख) क्या राज्य में ही चलाये जा रहे सीमेन्ट कारखानों से मध्य प्रदेश को सीमेन्ट सप्लाई नहीं किया जाता है अपितु यह सीमेन्ट दूसरे राज्यों द्वारा सप्लाई किया जाता है जबकि मध्य प्रदेश के कारखानों का सीमेन्ट अन्य राज्यों को सप्लाई किया जाता है; और

(ग) इस दोषपूर्ण व्यवस्था के क्या कारण है?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० मौर्या) (क) जनवरी से सितम्बर, 1974 की अवधि में मध्य प्रदेश स्थित सतना सीमेन्ट कारखाने तथा आन्ध्र प्रदेश से जिन जिलों को खुली बिक्री श्रेणी के अंतर्गत सीमेन्ट दिया गया था, उनके नाम संलग्न विवरण में दिये गये हैं। इस अवधि में महाराष्ट्र स्थित सीमेन्ट कारखानों से मध्य प्रदेश को कुछ भी सीमेन्ट नहीं दिया गया था। आन्ध्र प्रदेश के कारखानों से अक्टूबर, 1974 से आगे मध्य प्रदेश को खुली बिक्री श्रेणी के अंतर्गत सीमेन्ट भेजने के लिए कोई भी आबंटन नहीं किया गया है। फिर भी, जहां रिलीज आदेशों के आधार पर 'दर-संविदा' अथवा 'गैर दर-संविदा के अंतरवर्त' पार्टियों को सीमेन्ट भेजने के लिए प्राधिकृत किया गया है, सतना कारखाने से किसी विशेष जिले को सीमेन्ट भेजने पर कोई भी प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) मध्य प्रदेश को जनवरी से सितम्बर, 1974 की अवधि में कुल जितना सीमेंट दिया गया था उसमें से लगभग 92 प्रतिशत मध्य प्रदेश स्थित कारखानों से ही दिया गया था। यद्यपि किसी भी राज्य को उसी में स्थित सीमेंट कारखानों से ही सीमेंट देने का यथासंभव प्रयत्न किया जाता है, फिर भी कुछ जिलों को राज्य से बाहर स्थित कारखानों से उस दशा में सीमेंट संभरण करने का प्रबन्ध भी किया गया है, बशर्ते कि भाड़े में बचत उस जिले की भौगोलिक स्थिति को देखते हुए तथा विद्यमान रेल लाइनों आदि की अपेक्षा सीमेंट लाने लेजाने की दृष्टि से लाभप्रद हों।

विवरण

मध्य प्रदेश स्थित उन जिलों के नाम जिन्हें जनवरी से सितम्बर, 1974 की अवधि में सतना सीमेंट कारखाने तथा आन्ध्र प्रदेश के कारखानों से सीमेंट सप्लाई की गई थी :—

मध्य प्रदेश स्थित सतना सीमेंट कारखाने से

1 बालाघाट	18 रायसन
2 बैतुल	19 रीवा
3 भोपाल	20 शाहजापुर
4 भिंड	21 सागर
5 छिंदवाड़ा	22 सेहोर
6 छतरपुर	23 सतना
7 देवास	24 शाहडोल
8 देवरिया	25 टीकमगढ़
9 दमोह	26. उज्जैन
10 ग्वालियर	27. विदिशा
11 गुमिया	28 सिंडनी
12 होशंगाबाद	29 सिंद्धि
13 इंदौर	30 सरगुजा
14 जबलपुर	31 मोना
15. खंडवा	32. रायपुर
16. नरसिंहपुर	33. राजगढ़
17. पन्ना	

आन्ध्र प्रदेश के कारखानों से

1. छिंदवाड़ा
2. देवास
3. गुना
4. ग्वालियर
5. होशंगाबाद
6. इन्दौर
7. रतलाम
8. शाहजापुर
9. सेहोर
10. उज्जैन

रानीगंज कोयला खानों में सितम्बर, 1974 में कोयले का उत्पादन

2243. श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रानीगंज कोयला खानों में सितम्बर, 1974 में कोयले का उत्पादन काफी कम हुआ था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार को कोई ऐसी शिकायत मिली है कि खानों में कोयले की उक्त कमी तोलने का काम करने वाले कुछ अधिकारियों का अनियमितताओं के कारण हुई थी?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Modernisation of Sick Textile Mills

2244. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether modernisation of most of the sick textile mills taken over by Government during the last few years has been delayed;

(b) whether manufacturers of textile machinery had failed to deliver equipment on schedule; and

(c) if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Seminar on Economical Use of Coal

2245. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:
SHRI V. MAYAVAN:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seminar of the personnel of consultancy and engineering organisations in the country which was to be held last month to find an economically viable solution for utilising coal as a source of heat energy in the small and medium scale industries was held; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of results of the deliberations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). A Seminar on "Producer Gas Generators for Industries in the Small and Medium Scale Sector" was held on the 29th and 30th of October, 1974 under the joint auspices of the National Research Development Corporation, the Indian Institute of Chemi-

cal Engineers and the Department of Coal (Ministry of Energy). Problems relating to the economics and technology of use of producer gas from coal in place of fuel oil in Industries and operation of the existing producer gas plants and design aspects were considered. Some of the more important recommendations of the Seminar are as follows:—

(i) Formation of a Task Force for identifying Industries where producer gas can be made use of in place of fuel oil, monitoring of programmes for implementing producer gas plants in those Industries and standardising two or three sizes of the producer gas plants.

(ii) Formation of a Technical Committee to take up the development of advanced type of producers for specially utilising Indian coal and other surplus fuels like coke fines etc.

(iii) A system of compulsions and incentives to make industry switch-over to producer gas in the shortest period to be evolved as also the mode of financing such switch-over.

(iv) Establishment of a training centre for operation and maintenance of the producer gas plants.

The recommendations are under consideration.

Representation alleging links of Cannanore District Superintendent of Police with Smugglers

2246. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the allegation that the Cannanore District Superintendent of Police (in Kerala) is having connection with smugglers as appeared in the news-item in some Malayalam newspapers;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any enquiry; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir. Some press reports in the matter have been brought to Government's notice.

(b) and (c). Inquiries made by the State Government have not disclosed any misconduct on the part of the officer.

Assignments given to Justice Khosla since his retirement

2247. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of assignments given to Justice Khosla in connection with commissions and committees set up by the Government of India since his retirement from Punjab High Court;

(b) the total emoluments and other benefits received by him while working for such commissions and committees;

(c) whether while conducting Netaji Inquiry Commission's work he was given additional assignments of conducting some other commission or committee and if so facts thereof including additional benefits drawn by him for such additional work; and

(d) the extra emoluments and benefits given to Mr. Justice Khosla when he visited several Asian countries in connection with the work of Netaji Inquiry Commission?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a)

to (c): The information is being collected and wil be laid on the Tabel of the House.

(d) No extra emoluments and benefits were given to Mr. Justice Khosla in this context other than the facilities normally available under Government orders.

Judge's Strictures in a Pakistan espionage case in Calcutta

2248. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the strictures passed by the Additional Session Judge, Alipore, Calcutta in the Pakistan Espionage case;

(b) whether a Pakistani sepoy could get into Fort Williams and examine in detail an 'Avadi Tank' as stated by the approver; and

(c) the steps taken to eliminate foreign spying and to smash the network which seems to have wide ramifications?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Particulars of the case are awaited from the Government of West Bengal.

(c): Utmost vigilance is being maintained by all concerned agencies to prevent espionage. Appropriate action under the penal and prevention provisions of law is also being taken against all persons known or suspected to be indulging in espionage.

Raising of Slogans by Women at meeting addressed by Prime Minister on November 1, 1974 at Red Fort, Delhi

2249. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the meeting addressed by Prime Minister on 1st November, 1974 at the Red Fort, New Delhi, some groups of women from the audience raised slogans;

(b) whether the Police intervened and asked the group of women to follow them to the dias for an interview with the Prime Minister; and

(c) if so, the facts of the incident?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Secretary, Mahngai Virodhi Mahila Samiti, alongwith four five other women raised some anti-price rise slogans at the meeting addressed by the Prime Minister on 1st November, 1974 at the Red Fort. On being requested by the lady police there women agreed to maintain silence.

सर्चलाइट तथा प्रदीप में प्रकाशित विज्ञापनों की अदायगी का बंद किया जाना और ट्रिब्यून और मदरलैंड को विज्ञापन न देना

2250. श्री माधवराव सिन्धिया :
श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :
श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार द्वारा सर्चलाइट तथा प्रदीप में प्रकाशित विज्ञापनों की अदायगी को रोकने तथा हरियाणा सरकार द्वारा ट्रिब्यून को और केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा 'मदरलैंड' को विज्ञापन न देने की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या बिहार सरकार को सर्चलाइट तथा प्रदीप को 10 लाख रुपये की बकाया राशि का भुगतान करना है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में प्रेस काउंसिल टिप्पणी का विवरण क्या है और उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री वर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) सरकार का ध्यान 'सर्चलाइट' और 'प्रदीप' में प्रकाशित विज्ञापनों के लिये देय अदायगियों के रोकने और हरियाणा सरकार द्वारा ट्रिब्यून को विज्ञापन न दिये जाने की ओर आकर्षित किया गया था। 'मदरलैंड' के विषय में, केन्द्रीय सरकार के विज्ञापन 1972 से, जब से केन्द्रीय सरकार के विज्ञापनों के प्रयोग हेतु इसको स्वीकृत किया गया था, विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय द्वारा रिलीज किये जा रहे हैं।

(ख) प्रेस परिषद् ने अपने 12 अक्तूबर, 1974 के फैसले में यह टिप्पणी की कि विज्ञापनों से संबंधित 12 लाख की बकाया राशि में से, 4 लाख रुपये बिहार सरकार द्वारा अदा किये जा चुके हैं और 6 लाख रुपये बाकी हैं।

(ग) सरकार ने संतोषपूर्वक यह नोट किया है कि प्रेस परिषद् के फैसले के परिणामस्वरूप बिहार सरकार ने भी 'सर्चलाइट' और 'प्रदीप' को विज्ञापन सूची से हटाने के आदेशों को वापस ले लिया है और दोनों समाचारपत्रों को विज्ञापन देना पुनः शुरू कर दिया है।

Loss incurred due to fault in transmission line of D.V.C.

2251. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be please dto state the total loss incurred due to a fault in the transmission line of the DVC which caused a dislocation in the West Bengal-Bihar power grid and resulted in heavy load-shedding in the Calcuta area on the 13th September, 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): On 13-9-74, a bus fault occurrd in the Chandrapura Thermal Power Station at 16.57 hours, resulting into tripping of all generating units and the outgoing transmission lines. Normal conditions were restored by 21.30 hours. During this period of disturbance, extensive load shedding had to be carried o ut causing some loss of revenue to the DVC.

Increase in expenditure on C.R.P:

2252. SHRI V. MAYAVAN:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expenditure on the C.R.P. has gone up from Rs. 40 crores to Rs. 50 crores in a year;

(b) if so, the facts and reasons thereof;

(c) in how many States, the C.R.P. was deployed during the current year so far and how many times; and

(d) what steps are being taken to reduce the expenditure on them and whether State Governments have been asked to share half the amount spent on them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b): Budget provision for C.R.P.F for the current year is Rs 39.22 crores. However, due to revision of pay-scales, increase in dearness allowance and higher transportation and equipment

costs, the expenditure is likely to go up to about Rs. 50 crores.

(c) Statement attached.

(d) The need for economy is always kept in view but due to factors mentioned in (a) & (b) above, it has not been made possible to affect any reduction in the expenditure on CRPF.

From 1-4-74 the deployment cost of CRP in States is borne by the Central Government. There is no proposal of sharing the cost with the State Govts.

Statement

Deployment of CRP in States during 1974-75

(Strength in Coys)

Name of State	1-4-74	1-5-74	1-6-74	1-7-74	1-8-74	1-9-74	1-10-74	1-11 74
Andhra Pradesh .	15	17	17	18	18	18	12	12
Assam . . .	12	10	10	28	28	23	17	17
Bihar . . .	21	21	24	18	45	45	51	57
Guiarat . . .	33	21	18	18	..	..	..	..
J & K. . . .	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Kerala . . .	11	11	11	11	11	11	6	6
Madhya Pradesh .	..	..	1	3	3	3	3	3
Manipur . . .	33	33	33	33	33	30	30	30
Meghalaya . .	3	5	5	5	5	6	6	6
Nagaland . .	29	23	23	23	23	23	30	30
Orissa . .	6	6	6	6	6	..	6	6
Tamil Nadu . .	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Tripura . . .	18	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
U.P. . . .	11	11	11	11	11	11	5	5
West Bengal . .	30	30	30	30	30	33	33	33

इंदौर में 25 पैसे के लिफाफों की कमी

2253. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इंदौर नगर (मध्य प्रदेश) के व्यक्तियों को अगस्त-सितम्बर, 1974 से 25 पैसे के लिफाफे की कमी के कारण काफी परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इन लिफाफों की कमी को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

संचार मंत्री (डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा) :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के इन्दौर शहर में एम्बास लिफाफों की कमी की रिपोर्ट मिली है।

(ख) यह कमी मुख्य रूप से लिफाफों के उत्पादन में काम में आने वाले विशिष्ट कागज की अपर्याप्त सप्लाई के कारण है।

पर्याप्त मात्रा में कागज के उत्पादन और उसकी सप्लाई के लिए और नासिक प्रैस में लिफाफों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए कदम उठाये गये हैं।

Recruitment of Programme Executives in A.I.R.

2254. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are about 350 Programme Executives in the A.I.R. out of which as many as 220 are functioning on an *ad hoc* basis, on promotion from largely non-programme posts;

(b) whether there has been no regular and open recruitment since 1963; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and reaction of Government in regard thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) There are at present 341 Programme Executives in position of whom 222 are working on *ad-hoc* basis. The *ad-hoc* Programme Executives have been appointed from the lower Programme cadre of Transmission Executives which is the feeder cadre for promotion.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The recruitment policy for recruitment to the cadre of Programme Executives of A.I.R. had not been finalised.

Production of Paper and Newsprint

2255. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the existing capacity and actual production so far this year of all kinds of papers and newsprint with their full facts and comparative figures of last two years;

(b) whether the question of permitting smaller units with less investment in background areas is being considered by Government; and

(c) if so, the time by which a final decision on the policy will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) The existing installed capacity, the actual production in 1972, 1973 and estimated production upto September 1974 in respect of paper & board (all kinds put together) and newsprint are indicated below:—

Item	Existing installed capacity	Production		
		1972	1973	1974 (Jan.-Sept. 1974, nine months)
	(tonnes)	(tonnes)	(tonnes)	(tonnes)
Paper & Paper Board .	9,95,000	8,03,443	7,96,343	5,90,381
Newsprint . .	75,000**	42,048	43,847	40,547*

*Actual Production.

**(Expansion of capacity from 30,000 tonnes of 75,000 tonnes p.a. is under implementation).

(b) and (c). A number of small projects for the manufacture of paper and paper board have been approved and some of these are to be set up in backward areas.

Industrial Growth Rate

2250. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had estimated an industrial growth rate of 3.5 per cent for 1974-75;

(b) whether any assessment has been made to find out how far this target could be achieved; and if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) if the result of the said assessment is in the negative, the factors which have inhibited the growth rate and steps now being taken to overcome the short-comings?

THE MNISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) No, Sir. No official estimate has been released by the Government regarding the likely rate of industrial growth in 1974-75. However, in a meeting of the Consultative Committee of Parliament for the Ministry of Industrial Development and Science and Technology, held in 1974, it was indicated during discussions that the rate of growth in 1974-75 could be 3 or 4 per cent, subject to adequate indigenous availability of coal, steel pig iron, power and other raw materials.

(b) and (c). The official index of industrial production, published by the Central Statistical Organisation, is only available for the first two months of the year 1974-75, and this shows a growth in production of 2.3 per cent over the corresponding two months of 1973-74. It is too early to estimate the actual rate of growth for the year 1974-75 as a whole

Blackmarketing of Newsprint by Newspaper Publishers

2258. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIEF: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names, addresses and particulars of news papers and publishers in the country who have been charged with unauthorised use and blackmarketing in newsprints during the last two years;

(b) what are the specific charges against each;

(c) whether any action has been taken against the Newspapers publishers; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATON AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—8588/74*].

T.V. Station at Pondicherry

2260. SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to start a TV relay station at Pondicherry; and

(b) if so, the time by which the proposed station is expected to be started?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Annual Plan for States for 1975-76

2261. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has started discussions with the State Governments on the annual plan for 1975-76;

(b) if so, the names of the States with whom talks have been concluded; and

(c) whether discussion with Gujarat and Bihar State have been held; and if so, the decisions taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). Discussions with State Governments and Union Territories on their draft proposals for the Annual Plan 1975-76 have commenced from 20th November, 1974. Discussions with Bihar and Gujarat have been fixed as follows:—

	Bihar	Gujarat
Financial Resources Discussions	13th & 14th December, 1974.	15th December, 1974.
Draft Annual Plan Proposals	20th & 21st December, 1974.	5th January and 6th January, 1975.

After these discussions have concluded, the overall outlays for Annual Plans of States and Union Territories including that of Bihar and Gujarat will be finally determined on the basis of the total resource availability to be assessed in consultation with them.

Setting up of an Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation

2262. SHRI D. D. DESAI:

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various problems are coming in the way of the present arrangement of import of raw materials for electronic component units;

(b) if so, whether Government have set up an Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation if so, its main functions; and

(c) to what extent the various problems would be solved by Corporation?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). Electronic units particularly in the small scale sector, have been finding it difficult to utilise licences issued for the Rupee Payment areas and for the import of specialised materials of electronic grade which are required in small quantities. To assist such units, a public sector Corporation under the name "Electronics Trade & Technology Development Corporation" has recently been set up under the Department of Electronics to organise and develop trade in all types of electronic materials, components, sub-assemblies, equipment and systems. It will bulk, as far as possible, the requirement of scarce raw materials and components and arrange to procure them and if necessary, stock them to meet the needs of the Eelectronics Industry. The Corporation will also locate appropriate know-how and technology for the development of electronic items so as to avoid repeti-

tive import from several sources. It is expected that a significant proportion of the imort requirement for the Electronic Industry can be met in this manner from the East European countries through rupee payment arrangements.

मध्य प्रदेश के बाढ़ प्रभावित जिलों में राहत कार्य

2263. **श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल** : क्या **योजना** मंत्री मध्य प्रदेश के बाढ़ प्रभावित जिलों में राहत कार्यों के बारे में 31 जुलाई, 1974 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1168 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 11 अतिरिक्त बाढ़ प्रभावित जिलों में किये जा रहे राहत कार्य के बारे में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से मांगे गये स्पष्टीकरण इस बीच प्राप्त हो गये है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त जिलों में राहत कार्य आरम्भ करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान्।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश शासन द्वारा प्रस्तुत सूचना के आधार पर यह निर्णय किया गया कि प्रस्तावित 11 नये जिलों में से 4 जिलों, बिलासपुर, रायपुर, दुर्ग और राजनांदगांव में राहत कार्य शुरू किये जायें।

बिहार में डाकघरों और टेलीफोनों को क्षति

2265. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 3 अक्तूबर से 5 अक्तूबर, 1974 के दौरान बिहार में चलाये गये राजनीतिक आन्दोलन के कारण किन-किन स्थानों पर डाकघरों और टेलीफोनों को क्षति पहुचाई गई; और

(ख) कितनी क्षति पहुंचाई गई ?

संचार मंत्री (डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा) :

(क) पटना के बेगमपुर डाकघर और बेगूसराय टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज को आग लगा दी गई थी। इसके अतिरिक्त केबुलों/तारों और खम्बों को नकसान पहुंचाया गया जिसके कारण कई जगहों पर टेलीफोन लाइनों पर बुरा असर पड़ा।

(ख) विभाग को हुए अनुमानित घाटे की रकम जिसका अभी तक मूल्यांकन हुआ है, 4 लाख 63 हजार है।

Plans to overcome Short-fall in production of Electricity during 1974-75 and 1975-76

2266. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:
SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:
SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the plans of Government to overcome the shortfall in the production of electricity through hydel projects, due to scanty rains during the recent rainy season;

(b) the estimates of Government of the overall shortfall; and

(c) how long it will take for the projects to work in full capacity and how far they will be able to cut short the losses to industry during the financial year 1974-75 and 1975-76?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The following measures are being taken by the Government to over-come the problem of shortfall of generation from hydro-electric stations:—

(i) Maximisation of generation from existing thermal stations.

(ii) Expediting the commissioning of projects under construction.

(iii) Arranging relief from areas which have surplus power to those having power shortages.

(iv) Reducing transmission and distribution losses by way of installing capacitors etc.

(v) Rationalising power cuts/restrictions with a view to make power available to priority industries and essential consumers.

(b) The overall shortage in energy requirements for the country as a whole has been estimated as about 15 per cent.

(c) The power availability from the hydro station depends entirely upon the monsoons. As regards thermal station, efforts are being made to maximise generation to the extent possible and the energy generation this year is higher than last year.

Supply of Electricity to Regions with a population of Ten Millions and above

2267. DR. K. L. RAO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the compact regions with a population of ten million and above, not served by electricity of at least 90 KWH per capita; and

(b) the special steps that are being taken to provide such areas with electricity in the next five years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The following States having a population of over 10 million have a per capita power consumption of less than 90 KWH.

1. Andhra Pradesh.
2. Assam.
3. Bihar.
4. Kerala
5. Madhya Pradesh.
6. Orissa
7. Rajasthan
8. Uttar Pradesh

(b) In the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan it is contemplated to install additional generating capacity as follows:

1. Andhra Pradesh	1150MW
2. Assam	150MW
3. Bihar	995MW
4. Kerala	710MW
5. Madhya Pradesh	840MW
6. Orissa	460MW
7. Rajasthan	535MW
8. Uttar Pradesh	2426MW

Efforts are also being made to maximise generation from the existing units, as well as to promote integrated operation of various power systems. With these measures and the completion of the various new schemes, it is expected that consumption in these States will improve substantially above 90 KWH by the end of the Fifth Plan.

हरियाणा, दिल्ली और उत्तर प्रदेश के बीच सीमा विवाद

2268. **श्री राम चन्द्र विकल** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यमना नदी के कारण हरियाणा, दिल्ली और उत्तर प्रदेश का सीमा विवाद का जो मामला उन्हें सौंपा गया है, उस पर अब तक क्या कार्यवाही हुई है; और

(ख) क्या वे उत्तर प्रदेश और दिल्ली के बीच स्थायी सीमा निश्चित करने के लिए यमुना के अतिरिक्त किसी अन्य आधार पर भी विचार कर रहे हैं; और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख) हरियाणा तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्रियों के अनुरोध पर भूतपूर्व गृह मंत्री श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित इन

दोनों राज्यों के बीच की सीमा समस्या में मध्यस्थता करने के लिए सहमत हो गये थे। तदनुसार, निश्चित सीमा निर्धारण करने का दृष्टि से इन सरकारों के प्रतिनिधियों से बातचीत तथा आंकड़े एकत्रित करने का कार्य किया जा रहा है। उत्तर प्रदेश तथा दिल्ली के बीच कोई सीमा समस्या नहीं है। फिर भी दिल्ली तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के बीच की वर्तमान अंतर्राज्यीय सीमा के एक भाग को जो यमुना नदी की गहरी धारा वर्णित की जाती है निश्चित सीमा में बदलने की व्यवहार्यता का पता लगाया जा रहा है।

Possession of Money by Smugglers while in Jails

2269. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the smugglers arrested in Bombay under M.I.S.A. and lodged in Yervada Jail were transferred to Lucknow (U.P.) and Rajasthan Jails;

(b) whether those detained under MISA are not supposed to have any money with them; and

(c) whether one of them had Rs. 1000/- with him when he was searched in Lucknow Jail; and if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Out of 11 smugglers initially lodged in Yarvada Jail, 4 were subsequently transferred to Central Jail, Delhi, 5 to Central Jail, Agra and 2 to Central Jail, Jaipur. None was transferred to the Jail at Lucknow.

(b) The detenus are allowed to receive private funds from a relative or a friend subject to certain limits, in accordance with the rules framed by State Governments regarding conditions of their detention.

(c) Facts are being ascertained from the Government of Uttar Pradesh in respect of detenus transferred ot Central Jail, Agra.

Control on Production capacities of Industrial Units

2270. DR. H. P. SHARMA:
SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any difficulties had been experienced in exercising regulation and control over the working of the industrial units whose licensed capacity had been defined in terms of the monetary value; if so, the facts thereof;

(b) whether in the light of this experience, Government have decided to define production capacities in idustrial licences in terms of physical units rather than in monetary value;

(c) the action taken to redefine the production capacities of the existing industrial units in physical terms to avoid the hardships; and

(d) the number of industrialists who have submitted their report regarding designs of the actual physical capacities of their plants as well as actual production achieved during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (d). In some cases industrial licences had been issued in the past expressing capacities in terms of value of output. In the context of the present trends in prices, industrial capacities which had been expressed in value terms became out of line with the actual physical installed capacity. Government have, therefore, decided that capacities which have been shown in value terms be amended show the corresponding physical units. A Statement of the Press Note issued on 22nd October, 1974 in this regard is attached.

As regards the submission of reports by industrialists in this matter, it is too early to asses the number of applications received.

Statement

Re-fixation of industrial capacities in physical terms

Government had issued instructions in November 1972 that industrial capacity should, as a rule, be fixed in terms of physical units rather than in monetary value terms, which is liable to undergo change from time to time. However, in many cases industrial licences had been issued in the past expressing capacities in terms of value of output. Since the issue of the above instructions also, industrial capacities have been in certain cases, expressed in terms of the value of output, where the parties have so applid and there have been difficulties in arriving at the corresponding physical uints. In the context of the present trend in prices, industrial capacities which had been expressed in value terms have become out of line with the actual physical installed capacity. Government have, therefore, decided that capacities which have been shown in industrial licences in value terms be amended to show the corresponding physical units. The owners of industrial undertakings holding industrial licences with capacities expressed in monetary value terms are advised to apply to the Joint Secretary in administrative charge of the industry concerned for the necessary amendment. The applications should give full justification in support of the capacity claimed in physical terms, as well as the actual production achieved in the preceding three years, and also enclose a photostat copy of the relative industrial licence. There is no prescribed proforma for this purpose and aplications may be made in the form of a letter furnishing all the relevant information. The formal amendment to the industrial licence will be issued by the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals. This facility will not be available for enhancement of capacity beyond the level which corresponds to the monetary value as contained in the industrial licence as on the date of the issue of the industrial licence and also where any installation of indigenous of imported machinery is involved.

Government of India

Ministry of Industry & Civil Supplies

(Deptt. of Industrial Development)
F. 12(93)/LP/74

New Delhi, the 22nd Oct, '74

Copy forwarded to the Press Information Officer, Press Information Bureau for wide publicity.

2. Copy also to all Ministries/Sections in the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies.

Sd/-
(C. B. Rau)
Director.

Production and Distribution of Slected Basic Commodities

2271. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have decided to take steps to produce some selected basic commodities and also to distribute them properly;

(b) if so, the names of projects; and

(c) the time by which these are likely to come into existence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) No general decision has been taken to take steps to produce some selected basic commodities (of consumer interest) by projects under the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies. Government's general policy is to encourage manufacture of essential commodities which are basic to the economy and to ensure that they are distributed properly.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

दिल्ली में अपराधों के मामले और पुलिस पर व्यय

2272. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दिल्ली में 1968 और 1973 में अपराधों के अलग-अलग कुल कितने मामले हुए और 1968 की तुलना में पुलिस पर इस समय कुल कितना व्यय करना पड़ता है; और

(ख) अपराधों और पुलिस पर व्यय में इतनी तेजी से वृद्धि के क्या कारण हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन): (क) (i) 1968 तथा 1973 वर्षों के दौरान अपराधों के मामलों की कुल संख्या इस प्रकार थी :—

1968	. .	22639
1973	. .	40528

(ii) इन वर्षों में पुलिस पर किया गया कुल व्यय इस प्रकार था :—

1968–69	.	5,55,50,933
1973–74	.	9,69,87,640

(ख) अपराधों में बढ़ती हुई प्रवृत्ति का कारण तेजी से नगरीयकरण तथा जनसंख्या में वृद्धि बताया जाता है। दिल्ली की जनसंख्या में प्रति वर्ष दो लाख की वृद्धि होती रही है। निवासी जन संख्या के अतिरिक्त एक बड़ी संख्या में लोग नगर में आते जाते रहते हैं जिससे विधि तथा व्यवस्था की समस्या उत्पन्न होती है और अन्य राज्यों की सीमा के नजदीक होने के कारण अन्तर्राज्यीय अपराधिक गतिविधियां भी होती हैं। दिल्ली पुलिस को अनेक प्रदर्शनों, जलूसों आदि से विशेषकर संसद् के सत्र के दौरान निपटना पड़ता है जिससे अपराधों को रोकने, उनका पता लगाने तथा मामलों की जांच करने में पुलिस के सामान्य कार्यों में बहुत बाधा पड़ती है। पुलिस बल के व्यय में वृद्धि का मुख्य कारण पुलिस बल को बढ़ाना और उसका आधुनिकीकरण करना है।

Post-matric Scholarships to S.C. and S.T. Students

2273. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry have issued instructions increasing the value of post-matric scholarships allowed to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students;

(b) whether according to these instructions the students being in full time employment would be ineligible for these scholarships and also the grants of these scholarships has been limited to only two children of same parents; and

(c) if so, whether the increase in the value of these scholarships is adequate in view of present sky-high-prices and whether the said restrictions on the grant of the scholarships are against very basis of this scheme which is designed to give higher education to Scheduled Caste/Tribe students?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The scheme has been rationalised taking into consideration the rise in prices, higher cost for resident scholars, girl's education and technical institutions and the total financial implications. The scheme will cost Rs. 187 crores approximately during the Fifth Plan period and benefit over 7 lakhs students at the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Stationing of Central Forces in States

2274. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether about Rs. 60 crores are outstanding with the State Governments, for stationing the Central forces like C.R.P. and B.S.F. in these States;

(b) if so, the State-wise figures thereof and the measures being taken to collect this money;

(c) whether all the stationing of the Central forces were done at the request of the States; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). The stationing of Central Forces on Internal Security tasks in States is done at the request of the State Governments.

Statement

The amount outstanding against the State Governments on account of deployment of CRPF and BSF on internal security duties was Rs. 40·07 crores and Rs. 1·80 crores respectively, as on 31-3-74.

Name of State	Statewise details	
	CRPF (Amount outstanding)	BSF (Amount (outstanding)
	Rs.	Rs.
Andhra Pradesh	7,60,80,188·19	11,85,255·75
Bihar	1,57,23,303·57	25,37,440·08
Kerala	3,19,25,735·91	1,87,266·67
Assam	6,26,59,367·24	27,00,973·38
Punjab	1,35,714·30	28,12,753·99
Tamil Nadu	13,97,701·99	3,78,778·99
West Bengal	17,47,62,404·15	41,18,688·99
Rajasthan	7,57,021·24	2,72,502·25
Uttar Pradesh	2,67,74,779·21	25,77,884·08
Meghalaya	48,47,782·03	1,29,471·42
Maharashtra	6,42,747·41	..
Orissa	10,19,834·16	1,27,303·00
Karnataka	32,706·70	..
Madhya Pradesh	6,640·00	..
Gujarat	39,48,768·30	1,03,263·78
Haryana	..	2,01,443·03
Manipur	..	6,80,085·47
TOTAL	40,07,14,694·40	1,80,73,110·65

In pursuance of the recommendations of the 6th Finance Commission, it has been decided not to raise debits against the State Governments on account of deployment of CRPF from 1-4-1974.

Continuous efforts are being made at various levels to effect recoveries of the outstanding dues.

Promotion of Class IV Employees as L.D.Cs.

2275. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Lower Division Clerk can be promoted as Upper Division Clerk or Assistant according to the seniority list; and

(b) if so, whether the same rule applies in the case of Class IV employees who have passed High School or Intermediate Examinations, the qualifications prescribed for a Lower Division Clerk?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Under the Central Secretariat Clerical Service Rules, 1962 and the Central Secretariat Service Rules, 1962, a certain percentage of posts in the grades of Upper Division Clerk and Assistant are to be filled by promotion on the basis of seniority subject to fitness from the grades of L.D.C. and U.D.C. respectively. Thus, while a Lower Division Clerk can be promoted as Upper Division Clerk and Upper Division Clerk as Assistant according to the seniority list, a Lower Division Clerk cannot be promoted directly as Assistant.

(b) No, Sir. Such of the Class IV staff as have passed the Matriculation or equivalent examination, have rendered a minimum service of 5 years in Class IV posts and have not completed the age of 45 years are, however, eligible for appointment against 10 per cent. of vacancies in the Lower Division Grade on the basis of their success in the Central Secretariat Clerical Service Lower Division Grade (for Class IV staff) Examination.

M/s. Sharpe Edge Limited

2276. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Messrs. Sharpe Edge Limited, a firm having more than 40 per cent foreign equity holdings, has applied for carrying on business licence under Foreign Exchange Regulations Act; and

(b) if so, when and to what effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Dos not arise.

Percentage of Essential Commodities handled by Government

2277. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the percentage of essential commodities needed to be handled to exert a downward pressure on market prices; and

(b) what is the percentage of essential commodities that are at present handled by Government-controlled agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Charges against P&T Officers in Bihar Circle

2278. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of P. & T. officers in Bihar Circle against whom allegations of use of corrupt means in augmenting wealth and misuse of power have been made;

(b) the names of officers against whom the enquiries have been conducted by the Circle Vigilance Officer or the C.B.I. or the S.P.E. and reports submitted; and

(c) action taken by the P&T Board or the PMG Bihar Circle or GMT Bihar Circle on these reports?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) 35 (The information is for the period from October, 1973 to September, 1974).

(b) and (c). Information furnished in the attached statement.

Statement

Name of the officers	Action taken
1. Shri R. C. Mitra, Chief Supdt., C.T.O., Patna.	Disciplinary proceedings for a major penalty initiated.
2. Shri M. L. Misra, Supdt. of P.Os., Dhanbad	Disciplinary proceedings for a major penalty initiated.
3. Shri L. Singh, Supdt. of P.Os., Arrah . .	Increment withheld for 6 months without cumulative effect.
4. Shri C. N. Sharma, Commercial Officer, Telephones, Patna.	Disciplinary proceedings for a major penalty are being initiated.
5. Shri M. M. Dey, Asstt. Engineer, Patna .	Under investigation of C.B.I.
6. Shri R. A. Singh, Supdt. of P.Os., Bhagalpur .	Case closed, in consultation with the Central Vigilance Commission after necessary enquiries and appropriate action.
7. Shri R. A. Tiwary, Supdt. of P.Os., Arrah, now Welfare Officer, Patna.	Do.
8. Shri R. . harma, Supdt. of P.Os., Motihari .	Do.
9. Shri S. P. Tiwary, Supdt. of Postal Stores Depot, Patna.	Do.
10. Shri J. Sinha, SDOT, Gaya . . .	Do.
11. Shri Sheo Lal, SDOT, Gaya . . .	Do.
12. Shri S. S. Rawat, Supdt. of P.Os., Gaya .	Do.
13. Shri Govind Prasad, SDOT, Jamshedpur .	Do.
14. Shri R. S. Lall, Supdt. Telegraph Traffic, Ranchi.	Do.
15. Dr. B. K. Singh, Medical Officer, P. & T. Dispensary, Patna.	Do.
16. Shri S. S. Choubey, SDOP, Muzaffarpur .	Do.
17. Shri B. N. Prasad, SDOT, Begusarai . .	Do.
18. Shri Bageshwari Prasad, Sr. S.P.Os., Chapra .	Do.
19. Shri R. Prasad, S.D.O.P., Patna . . .	Do.

Indo-Syrian Talks on Nuclear Reactors

2279. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Syrian talks were held recently for building nuclear Reactors; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the talks?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Teller System in Post Offices

2280. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to introduce Teller System in savings account in all the Head Post Offices in the country;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) how far it is going to help in increasing the savings facilities and deposits with the Post Offices?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) The Teller System has already been introduced in all Head Post Offices from 1-6-1974.

(b) Before the introduction of this system, all withdrawals and deposits had to be checked by a supervisor and the ledger clerk before the transactions were completed. With the introduction of the teller system, payment of withdrawals upto Rs. 100 is made by the counter clerk himself and also all deposits are accepted without check by the supervisor or the ledger clerk, the balance being verified with reference to the entries in the pass book itself. This considerably expedites the transactions at the counter.

(c) The expeditious service at the counter is expected to attract more customers and, thus, help in mobilisation of small savings.

Complaint against Paper Manufacturers/Dealers for Charging Large Element of on-Money

2281. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that paper prices have risen sharply in the last six months;

(b) whether the Government have received complaints about the large element of on-money charged by manufacturers/dealers;

(c) if so, the approximate amount of on-money charged per tonnes;

(d) whether the Industry Department will ask the Finance Ministry that these people be assessed for income tax after taking the above factor into account; and

(e) if not, the reasons for allowing them to evade tax?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) The prices of paper have increased substantially over the last six months.

(b) and (c). There were certain general complaints in the past, before paper prices were increased by the manufacturers, that some unscrupulous persons were charging 'on-money' for sale of paper. There is no specific information about the quantum of 'on-money' which used to be charged.

(d) and (e). With the stoppage of 'on-money' after increase in paper prices, the problem of tax evasion does not arise.

Project Report from Kerala on Lower Periyar and Perinjankutty Hydro-Electric Schemes

2282. SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have submitted advance Project Report on the Lower Periyar and Perinjankutty Hydro Electric Schemes;

(b) whether the Government of Kerala have represented that the outlay proposed for advance action on these schemes during Fifth Plan is too inadequate; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY: (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) A preliminary project report on this project has been made available to the Central Electricity Authority.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

D.E.T. Offices

2283. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many offices of D.E.Ts are located at places other than the headquarters of the district;

(b) whether the office of Mehsana D.E.T. is located at Ahmedabad;

(c) if so, the expenditure of T.A./D.A. drawn by the officers and staff of that office for the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) what action Government propose to take for shifting the office and save the expenditure of such TA/DA?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) In Gujarat Circle, there are two Divisions—Mehsana Telegraph Engg. Division and Nadiad Telegraph Engg. Division, which are not located at their designated headquarters.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) During the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 expenditure on TA/DA in Mehsana Division was about Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 6000 respectively. During the period April to October 1974 expenditure on TA|DA has been about Rs. 7000. These expenditures also include the expenditure incurred on normal touring within the Division.

(d) The extra expenditure on TA|DA on account of Divisional Headquarters being located outside the territorial jurisdiction would be about 10 per cent of the expenditure indicated above. Efforts are being made to locate suitable accommodation at Mehsana so as to shift the offices expeditiously.

Probe into Corruption charges against an L.D.C. of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting by CBI

2284. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CBI has investigated the corruption charges against an L.D.C. of Information and Broadcasting Ministry who earned lakhs of rupees; and

(b) if so, the results of the investigation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). One case relating to Shri R. K Puri, Clerk of the Publications Division is at present under investigation of the C.B.I.

Suggestion of I.E.N.S. President for probe into Newspaper Industry

2285. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether President of the I.E.N.S. has urged probe into newspaper industry before the enactment of any *ad hoc* legislation; and

(b) if so, the Government's reaction thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) Government's reaction to the suggestion of the Indian and Eastern Newspapers' Society would depend on the report of the Fact Finding Committee on Newspaper Economics, which is expected to be available in the near future.

दिल्ली में इलैक्ट्रानिक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज पर खर्च

2286. **श्री मोहन स्वरूप** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली में खोले गये प्रथम इलैक्ट्रानिक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज पर कितनी धन राशि खर्च हुई है ?

संचार मंत्री (डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा) : दिल्ली में कोई भी इलेक्ट्रानिक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज सार्वजनिक सेवा के लिए नहीं खोला गया है । अलबत्ता, डाक-तार विभाग के दूरसंचार केन्द्र में एक छोटा प्रायोगिक इलेक्ट्रानिक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज काम कर रहा है । इस प्रायोगिक इलेक्ट्रानिक एक्सचेंज पर लगभग 25 लाख रुपये की लागत आई है ।

Outlay in Fifth Plan for Power

2288. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has requested the Planning Commission to raise the outlay for power during the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) whether Planning Commission have agreed to the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY: (PROF. SIDDHESWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Draft Fifth Plan provides for an outlay of Rs. 6190 crores for the power sector. Based on the rise in the cost of projects due to increasing prices of materials, etc., and cost escalation likely to arise during the Plan period, an assessment has been made which shows that the allocation in the power sector will have to be substantially increased to achieve the targets laid down in the Fifth Plan. The matter has been taken up with the Planning Commission and is under their consideration.

Issue of Permits for Freedom of Trade in Kohima

2289. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian citizens of non-Naga origin are allowed freedom of trade or business in the capital town of Kohima; and

(b) if no, whether any permits are necessary for the aforesaid citizens to set up trade or business there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). All Indian Citizens need permits from the Deputy Commissioner at Kohima to carry out trade or business in Kohima town. The permits are normally given to Nagas, non-Nagas who have been permanently residing in Nagaland and established firms with head-offices outside the State wanting to start branches in Nagaland. Seasonal permits to carry on trade or business are also given to hawkers.

राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा अनुसूचित जातियों/जन जातियों के कल्याण के लिए किया गया कार्य

2290. **श्री पन्नालाल बारपाल** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी किये गये आदेशों के अनुसार राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा हरिजनों के उत्थान के संदर्भ में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण के लिये गत तीन वर्षों में कितना कार्य किया गया ;

(ख) क्या उनके लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत धन राशि का समुचित उपयोग किय जा रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वह राशि कितनी है और उसे किन-किन मदों पर खर्च किया गया है।

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) से (ग) गत तीन वर्षों (1971-72 से 1973-74) के दौरान अनसूचित जातियों तथा अनसूचित जन जातियों के कल्याण के लिये योजनाओं के संबंध में राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा योजनावार किये गये आवंटन, किये गये व्यय और प्राप्त किये गये वास्तविक लक्ष्यों का विवरण संलग्न है। [संथालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT 8589/74] स्वीकृत की गई धनराशि का उचित उपयोग किया गया है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में पारीछा तापीय बिजली योजना के लिए कोयले की सप्लाई

2291. **डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि झांसी (उत्तर प्रदेश) के निकट प्रस्तावित पारीछा तापीय बिजली योजना के लिये लिंकेज समिति द्वारा कोयला किस वर्ष से देना निश्चय हुआ है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : परियोजना प्रस्तावों तथा इस विद्युत केन्द्र के लिये कोयले के संयोजन के प्रश्न की अभी जांच की जा रही है ?

Scientists and Engineers Working under Atomic Energy Commission

2292. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state the number of scientists and engineers working under the Atomic Energy Commission?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): The total number of scientists and engineers working under the Atomic Energy Commission as on November 1, 1974 is 4483.

फाजिल्का के बच्चों को उनकी मातृभाषा में शिक्षा देने की सुविधा

2293. **प्रो० शेर सिंह** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फ़ाजिल्का तहसील हरियाणा सम्मेलन समिति द्वारा प्रधान मंत्री को दिये गये ज्ञापन पर जिसमें संविधान के अनुच्छेद 350 (क) के अनुसार पंजाब सरकार द्वारा प्राइमरी स्तर पर बच्चों को अपनी मातृभाषा (हिन्दी) में शिक्षा देने की सुविधा न प्रदान करने के विरुद्ध शिकायत की गई है, अब तक कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी विवरण क्या है ; और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण है ; और

(ग) क्या इस क्षेत्र के छात्रों को प्राइमरी स्तर के उपरान्त हिन्दी भाषा के माध्यम से शिक्षा प्राप्त करने की छूट है ; और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) :

(क) से (ग) मामले पर पंजाब सरकार के परामर्श से विचार किया जा रहा है ।

कोटा में स्थापित किए जाने वाले तापीय विद्युत घर (थर्मल पावर स्टेशन) को उत्तर प्रदेश ले जाया जाना

2294. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोटा में स्थापित किये जाने वाले तापीय विद्युत घर को उत्तर प्रदेश ले जाया जा रहा है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) कोटा में ताप विद्युत केन्द्र की स्थापना के लिये पांचवी योजना में कोई स्कीम शामिल नहीं की गई है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में करेरा तहसील के ग्राम दिनारा में बिजली लगाना

2295. **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में ग्राम विद्युतीकरण अभियान के अंतर्गत जिन गावों को शामिल करने का सुझाव दिया है क्या उनमें करेरा तहसील के ग्राम दिनारा को भी सम्मिलित किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन गांवों के नाम क्या हैं। जिन्हें ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम ने प्राथमिकता देने का निर्णय किया है ;

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Electrification of villages of Bhilwara district of Rajasthan

2296. SHRI HEMNDRA SINGH BANERA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total aid to be given by the Rural Electrification Corporation for the rural electrification in the Bhilwara district of Rajasthan; and

(b) the main features of the scheme to be implemented in the said district?

THE DEPUTY MNISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. has so far sanctioned three schemes for rural electrification in Bhilwara district in Rajasthan involving loan assistance of Rs. 155.617 lakhs. The main features of the schemes are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Statement showing the details of the Schemes sanctioned by Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd., for Bhilwara district of Rajasthan.

	Name of scheme	Loan assistance sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)	Coverage		
			Villages	Pumpsets	Small industries
1.	Mandol, Sahara and Raipur in Bhilwara district	60·50	45	1818	101
2.	Kotri, Jahajpur and Madalgarh in Bhilwara district	56·14	45	1762	110
3.	Serwana tehsil of Bhilwara district	38·977	59	800	50
	Total	155·617	149	4380	261

Production in Coking Coal Mines

2297. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:
SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) production of coking coal year-wise from 1971-72 to 1974-75;

(b) factors responsible for rise or fall in production during each of the above mentioned years;

(c) the losses if any, suffered by Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. year-wise from 1971-72 to 1974-75; and

(d) what steps, if any, have been or are being taken to improve the working of coking coal mines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Production of coking coal year-wise from 1971-72 to 1974-75 is as follows:

Year	Production (Million tonnes)
1971-72	16·75
1972-73	16·62
1973-74	15·77 (Prov.)
1974-75 (April, 74 to August'74)	7·12 (Prov.)

(b) The fall in production during the period mentioned above was due to unsettled conditions in the coking coal mines after nationalisation, acute shortage of sand, shortage of wagons, power and explosives etc.

(c) The losses suffered by the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. year-wise are as follows:

(i) Year ending December 1972 —2.57 crores.
(ii January to March 1973 1.31 ,,
(iii 1973-74 10.18 ,, (Prov.)

(d) Detailed short and long term plans have been drawn up to improve the performance of the Bharat Coking Coal Limited.

Mini Paper Industry in M.P.

2298. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to set up Mini-paper industry in the State of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the number of such units and their location; and

(c) the cost of each unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURY): (a) No. Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Priority to Wage Goods Scheme in annual plan for 1975-76

2299. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission proposes to give priority to wage goods scheme in the annual plan for 1975-76; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to give high priority to projects designed to increase the production of goods required for mass consumption in the formulation of the Annual Plan for 1975-76.

(b) These would be known only after the Annual Plan for 1975-76 is finalised.

बिहार बन्द के कारण केन्द्रीय सरकार के भवनों तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को हुई क्षति

2300. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार बन्द के दौरान 3 से 6 अक्तूबर, 1974 के बीच राज्य में हुई तोड़फोड़ की कार्यवाही, आगजनी तथा अन्य हिंसात्मक गतिविधियों के कारण बिहार में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कितने भवनों को क्षति हुई तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार के कितने कर्मचारियों को हानी उठानी पड़ी ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कर्मचारियों को हुई हानि की क्षतिपूर्ति के लिये कोई सहायता दी है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वह किस प्रकार की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और जितनी जल्दी संभव होगी सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

Deployment of BSF and CRP in Bihar and other States

2301. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) number of B.S.F. and C.R.P. personnel deployed in Bihar since March, 1974, monthwise; and

(b) the number of B.S.F. and C.R.P. personnel deployed in other States during this period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFRAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). A statement giving the details of the deployment of the C.R.P. and the B.S.F. in States on internal security duties since March, 1974 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8590/74].

Power generation affected by the fall in water level of Hydel Projects in Orissa

2302. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the three hydel electric projects Hirakund, Balimela and Jalput (Machkund) in Orissa had great hopes for the State but the fall in water level in the reservoirs of the above three projects have affected power generators seriously; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government in regard thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRSAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In order to relive existing power shortages due to reduced hydro generation, assistance to the extent of 25 MW has been arranged from the DVC system. Efforts are also being made to step up generation from the thermal power station to the maximum extent. It may be possible to arrange additional assistance to Orissa after 220 KV inter-State line between Chandil (Bihar) and Jodu (Orissa) is commissioned.

Activities of C.I.A. agents

2303. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of further investigation carried in the case of two alleged CIA agents and an American, Anthony Allen Fletcher arrested by Calcutta Police on 25th April, 1973;

(b) whether they have since been prosecuted and convicted; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H MOHSIN): (a) to (c) Messrs. Richard Win Harcos and Allen Fletcher, both American nationals, were arrested by Calcutta Police on 26th April 1973 on account of their suspicious activities around Calcutta Port. On completion of investigation, these accused along with four others have been prosecuted under the Official Secrets Act 1923 in the court of the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Calcutta, on 14-3-1974. The case now stands committed for trial before the City Sessions Court, Calcutta and is therefore sub-judice.

Demand by Naga Tribal Leaders for withdrawal of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967

2304. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the proceeding of the convention of Naga Tribal Leaders representing 14 organisations held at Kohima wherein they have demanded withdrawal of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 as prerequisite to restoration of peace in Nagaland; and

(b) if so, the reactions of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In view of the under ground Nagas continuing their secessinist and anti-national activities Government have declared the "Naga National Council" and other allied bodies under

it, as unlawful under the Unlawful, Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 from 1st September, 1974. Government are of the view that peace cannot be restored by overlooking the anti-national and secessionist activities of the underground.

Effect of Power Rationing on Industrial Production in West Bengal

2305. SHRI SOMNATH CHATERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the effect of power rationing on industrial production in West Bengal; and

(b) the steps Government are taking for increasing the industrial production in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). While power rationing in West Bengal has in principle affected a number of industries, particularly those manufatcuring railway wagons, steel forgings, strictural fabrication, and other engineering industries, it has also helped all industries generally by making available power in a preplanned manner, thus avaiding sudden nd unforeseen stoppages in production as a result of load shedding consequent on excessive power load in peak hours. With the improvement in power availability in the DVC system, the power supply position in West Bengal, specifically in Calcutta areas has improved and there are only shortages of peaking capacity. Efforts are being made to improve power availability by maximising generation from the existing thermal stations, expediting commissioning of new generating units, reducing transmission and distribution losses and by arranging for relief from surplus to deficit areas. Efforts are also being made to improve availability in the short run by stabilising generation at the first unit of 120 MW commissioned at Santaldih recetntly and completing some of the important transmission lines. The Santaldih-Horwah line. which is onse such is expected to be completed by March, 1975.

Demand for Indian Electronic Goods in other countries

2306. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great demand for Indian electronic goods in the world and orders for supply of these goods have been received on a large scale;

(b) if so, the items for which orders have been received;

(c) whether Government plan to produce such items on a large scale to earn foreign exchange; and

(d) if so, the main features of the scheme?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). There is a growing demand for various electronic items in the world market. Orders are being received and executed for semiconductor devices, capacitors (plastic film, ceramic, mica), Carbon Film Resistors, Gang Condensers, Switches, Radios, Amplifiers, Measuring instruments and Data Processing Equipment. The level of exports in 1973-74 was about Rs. 7.5 crores and is expected to reach Rs. 10 crores in 1974-75.

(c) and (d). Government have set up an Export Processing Zone at Santa Cruz near Bombay meant exclusively for export of electronic items. Exports from the zone have

recently commenced and the volume of exports is expetced to be Rs. 1.5 crores in the current year. In addition, manufacturing units are being identified all over the country for special assistance to execute export orders.

Construction of Houses by C.B.R.I., Roorkee

2307. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Building Research Institute in Roorkee have recommended that the construction of a house in 100 sq. metre plinth could be constructed only by 175 bags of cement and 1100 kgs. of steel instead of 312 bags of cement and 1391 kgs. of steel being used at present;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon; and

(c) whether Government have accepted the recommendation and if not, Government's estimate in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHR T. A. PAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The technique has been publicised. State P.W.Ds, Housing Boards and other construction agencies could obtain the necessary details from the Institute and consider these for adoption in their works wherever possible.

Scheme to Procure Printing Paper for Text Books Publishers and Educational Institutions

2308. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's scheme to procure 30 per cent of the printing paper produced in the country to meet the requirements of the text-books publishers and educational institutions has flopped because of tardy working of its committees at the Central and State levels; and

(b) if so, the measures intended to be taken in this regard to ensure sufficient paper for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). This scheme has been in operation for only about four months, and allocations of paper for educational purposes have been made in favour of all the States. The allocations made by some States in favour of the allottees|consumers have not so far kept pace with the availabilities. The position is under continuing review, and steps are being taken to resolve this problem.

Improvement of Botanical Garden in West Bengal

2309. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal Government approached the Centre with a scheme for improvement of 'Botanical Gardens';

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme; and

(c) the action taken up-to-date regarding the scheme and the result achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHOLOGY (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Forest Development Publicity

2310. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the media used for Forestry Development Publicity;

(b) the names of the small and medium languages news weeklies which are supplied the releases of the Ministry, languages-wise; and

(c) the action taken by Government and the result achieved in publicising in the rural newspapers up-to-date?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) All media of communication are used to publicise forestry development.

(b) and (c). Over 2,500 newspapers and periodicals in India published in English, Hindi and the regional languages are receiving publicity material from Press Information Bureau headquarters and its 28 regional and branch offices. A substantial number of them belong to the small and medium category which serve the rural areas.

राजस्थान सीमा पर सशस्त्र पाक सैनिक द्वारा भारतीय भेड़ बकरियों को ले जाया जाना

2311. श्री बन्शीलाल चंद्राकार :
श्री हजारी देव :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर भी दिलाया गया है कि 12 सशस्त्र पाकिस्तानी 5-6 अक्तूबर की रात्रि में राजस्थान के सीमा क्षेत्र से 1400 भेड़ बकरियां पाकिस्तान ले गये

(ख) यह घटना भारतीय सीमा के कितने अन्दर घटी जहां से इन पशुओं को हांक कर पाकिस्तान ले गये ;

(ग) क्या भारत सरकार ने उन्हें वापिस लौटाने की मांग की है ; और

(घ) क्या पाकिस्तान सरकार ने दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की है तथा भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाएं न होने देने का कोई आश्वासन दिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) से (घ). सीमा सुरक्षा बल के मुख्यालय के पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार 3 सशस्त्र रेंजरों सहित 12 पाकिस्तानी 6 अक्तूबर, 1974 को राजस्थान क्षेत्र में भारतीय सीमा में लगभग 400 गज अन्दर तक आ गये थे तब 919 भेड़ों, गधों तथा बकरियों को ले गये सीमा सुरक्षा बल उनके सही मालिकों को लौटाने की व्यवस्था करने में समर्थ थी । स्थानीय पाकिस्तानी प्राधिकारियों द्वारा आश्वासन दिया गया है कि भविष्य में ऐसी कोई घटनायें नहीं होंगी ।

Permits to Foreigners visiting Darjeeling

2312. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have adopted a new policy regarding permits to the foreigners to visit various places of the Hill areas of Darjeeling in West Bengal; if so, facts thereabout;

(b) whether Calcutta papers criticised sueh measures; if so, the reaction of Government thereabout;

(c) whether foreign visitors to Darjeeling area are given similar facilities as are given to such visitors to Kashmir; and

(d) if not, the reasons for different policies regarding visitors to Darjeeling area and Kashmir?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) It was decided in August, 1974 to allow foreign tourists to visit Darjeeling town without permits under the Foreigners (Restricted Areas) Order, 1963, for a stay upto 15 days provided they travel by air to and from Bagdogra en route to Darjeeling.

(b) A report has been seen. Since the relaxation was made only in August, 1974, it is too early to assess its impact on tourism.

(c) and (d). Darjeeling area is a restricted area and foreigners need permits to visit it. Restrictions also exist on the visit of foreigners to certain areas in Jammu and Kashmir. The question whether or not any restriction are necessary and if so, what they should be, would vary according to the requirements of security

Manufacture of Drilling Equipment for Oil Exploration

2313. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to manufacture drilling equipment in the country for the exploration and production of crude oil;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof; and

(c) the funds allotted for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The various items that constitute a drilling rig will be manufactured by one or other of the existing manufacturing units in the Public Sector where facilities for manufacture are already available. For example, power packs for the rig will be manufactured by Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. and mud pumps by Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd., as these items are in their line of manufacture. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. will also undertake the responsibility for designing and Coordinating the production of the various items and assembling and testing the rigs before supplying them to the customer. The project will not involve any substantial capital investment.

(c) Apart from some land and buildings for the Design and Coordination Group and for assembly and testing, the various public sector undertakings will have to install additional facilities and special tools and equipment which will be only marginal. The requirement of funds for this purpose are being worked out.

Indo-Hungarian Projects in Third Countries

2314. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Hungary have reached an agreement to jointly undertake projects in third countries; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). In the agreed minutes forming part of the Protocol signed at the conclusion of the First Meeting of the Indo-Hungarian Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation held at New Delhi from October 28 to November 2, 1974, two areas were

identified where possibilities existed for joint participation between Hungary and India in third countries:—

(i) Possibility existed for joint tendering by Hungary and India for supply of communication equipment to third countries.

(ii) In the event of India's setting up capacity for the manufacture of seamless tubes with Hungarian collaboration, the Hungarians agreed to take the capacity so set up into account for meeting their own and third country requirements of seamless tubes.

Taking over of Shalimar Works Ltd. Calcutta

2315. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to take over the Shalimar Works Limited, a ship repairing and barge building firm in Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). No proposal of take over as such is yet under consideration of the Government.

Providing of Subsidy Concession to Hill Districts of U.P.

2316. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Uttar Pradesh Government has approached the Centre to extend to all Hill Districts of the State subsidy concession as is provided to Almora District for its development; and

(b) whether the request has been considered and if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Manufacture of D.C. Mills Moter to replace Russian Designed Motor at Bhilai Steel Plant

2317. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited, Bhopal have designed to produce D.C. mills motor to replace the Russian designed motor at Bhilai Steel Plant;

(b) if so, the capacity of the motors to be manufactured there; and

(c) the time by which these motors would be produced and the foreign exchange saved as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Coal Supply to Gujarat

2318. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a great shortage of coal in the State of Gujarat resulting in closure of most of the mills; and

(b) if so, steps being taken to improve the coal supply to the State Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). No specific complaint has been received with regard to the closure of any of the mills in the State of Gujarat due to shortage of coal. Coordinated efforts are being made by the coal producing organisations to increase the coal production and by the Railways to increase movement of coal to the various industries in the State.

Application from Rajasthan for Industrial Licences

2319. SHRI SHRIKRISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) total number of applications received for grant of industrial licences for various industries in Rajasthan upto November, 1974; and

(b) the number out of them which have been disposed off?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). The total number of applications for industrial licences from the State of Rajasthan received and disposed of during 1974 upto 15th November, 1974, are 177 and 106 respectively.

Applications from Goa for Industrial Licences

2320. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) total number of applications received for grant of Industrial Licences from various industries in Goa upto November, 1974; and

(b) the number out of them which have been disposed off?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). The total number of applications for Industrial Licences from Goa received and disposed of during 1974 upto 15th November, 1974 are 27 and 17 respectively.

Utilisation of unspent amount sanctioned by R.E.C. for tubewells and Electrification of Villages in Bihar

2321. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2414 on the 14th August, 1974 regarding utilisation of unspent amount sanctioned by REC for tubewells and electrification of villages in Bihar and state:

(a) whether the entire amount allocated by the R.E.C. to Bihar for rural electrification remained unutilised but was entirely spent on some other purposes;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The Schemes sanctioned by the R.E.C. are phased for completion over a period ranging upto 5 years. The loan amount is disbursed in instalments according to the year-wise phasing as also physical progress of the schemes. Consequently, there is some gap of time between the disbursement of loan amount by the Corporation and its full utilisation by the State Electricity Board.

The Bihar State Electricity Board had upto 30th June, 1974 utilised about 45 per cent of the amount disbursed to them till 31st March, 1973. The Board have not spent the amount already received for some other purpose.

The main reasons for shortfall in utilisation have been organisational deficiencies and short supply of certain essential construction materials such as Poles, Conductors, Transformers, Steel Sections, etc.

The Corporation has taken steps to ensure that loan amounts drawn by the Electricity Board are utilised in the manner prescribed. While sanctioning further loan assistance the Corporation is now taking into account the progress and proper arrangements made by the Board in implementation of the schemes approved earlier. The first instalment of the loan amount has also since been reduced from 40 per cent to 25 per cent.

The Bihar State Electricity Board has agreed to strengthen their rural electrification wing and assured that the required material for the rural electrification schemes would be procured in time. It is likely to improve utilisation of funds durng this year.

Setting up of Paper Plants in U.P.

2322. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.P. Government have urged the Centre to set up two paper plants in the State; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). The U.P. Government have written to the Centre suggesting a number of alternatives for the setting up of two paper plants in the State. No final decision has been taken in this regard and the suggestions are being examined in the light of resource availability and the possibilities of early implementation of the projects.

Setting up of Watch Factory in Collaboration with Switzerland

2323. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:
SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been reached with the Federations of Swiss Watch Manufacturers for the establishment of a watch factory in the country; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Applications for new Telephone Connections in Delhi

2324. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the number of applications for new telephone connections registered in Delhi since April, 1973 and the time by which the demands in full are likely to be met?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKAR DAYAL SHARMA): The No. of applications for new telephone connections registered in Delhi since April, 1973 are:—

OYT	—	15550
General	—	12417
Special	—	4243

There is a general shortage of exchange equipment and underground cabels in the country. Steps have already been taken to arrange for additional exchange capacity and underground cabels for providing new

telephone connections. Efforts are constantly made to meet the demands to the maximum possible extent with the available limited resources. It is proposed to provide about 77,000 new connections in Delhi during the current Fifth Year Plan period.

Arrests for Spying and Subversive Activities

2325. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons arrested for spying and for subversive activities during April to October, 1974; and

(b) the number of Pakistanis held up in this regard?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). While no such arrests have been reported by the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Manipur, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu and the Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry, information from other States and Union Territories is awaited.

Involvement of BSF Personnel in Smuggling Rackets

2326. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have apprehended Border Security Force personnel involved in the smuggling racket during the last three months; and

(b) if so, the number thereof and action taken against them?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Two BSF personnel have been suspended for their alleged involvement in helping to get some goods smuggled to Bangladesh. Disciplinary proceedings have been ordered against both of them.

Arrests of Hoarders under MISA

2327. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of hoarders of essential commodities arrested so far under MISA, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): The information received from some of the States is given in the statement attached.

The information in respect of the remaining States of Assam, Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and the Union Territories of Delhi and Goa, Daman & Diu will be laid on the table of the House, when received.

Statement

Name of State/Union Territory	Number of persons detained
1. Andhra Pradesh	85
2. Bihar	40
3. Haryana	3
4. Karnataka	17
5. Madhya Pradesh	77
6. Tamil Nadu	14

The information in respect of the State of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Nagaland, Punjab, Tripura, and the Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep, Mizoram and Pondicherry is 'nil'.

Lifting of Price Control on Automobiles

2328. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to withdraw price control on cars and scooters; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The question of statutory price control on cars and informal price regulation of scooters should be discontinued or modified in methodology of application has been under consideration of Government. No decision has yet been taken.

Coca Cola Bottling Plants

2330. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise break-up of the total number of bottling plants of the Coca Cola in the country;

(b) whether licences have been granted to set up more Coca Cola bottling plants in the small scale sector; and

(c) if so, the particulars in this regard and their proposed location?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) The State-wise break-up of the Coca Cola bottling plants in the country is given in the attached statement.

(b) No licences have been granted to set up Coca Cola bottling plants in the small scale sector.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

State	Number of Units	
Maharashtra	3	
Uttar Pradesh	3	
Tamil Nadu	2	
Gujarat	2	
West Bengal	1	
Andhra Pradesh	1	
Orissa	1	
Bihar	2	(one is not yet in operation)
Rajasthan	1	
Madhya Pradesh	1	
Karnataka	1	
Assam	1	
Union Territories	3	New Delhi 1
		Chandigarh 1
		Goa 1
		3
Total	22	

Implementation of district plans in Goa

2331. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the progress so far made in the implementation of district plans in Goa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): District plans have not been attempted in Goa.

Small Scale Industrial units in Goa

2332. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state the number of small scale industrial units registered in Goa during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): According to the information received from the Union Terri-

tory Administration, the number of small scale industries registered in Goa during the last three years is as under:—

Year	No. of registered units
As on 31-12-1971	816
As on 31-12-1972	997
As on 31-12-1973	1,200

Effect of shortages on industries in Goa

2333. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether shortage of coal, fuel, oil, rail wagon and inadequate transport facilities for both the raw material and finished product have adversely affected various Industries in Goa; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). Only 8-10 industrial units located in Goa are borne on the rolls of the Directorate General of Technical Development. None of these units has reported any shortfall in production due to shortage of coal, fuel, oil, rail wagons and inadequate transport facilities.

Amount sanctioned by Film Finance Corporation for films in various languages

2334. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned by the Film Finance Corporation in 1971-72, 1972-73, 1973-74 and upto September, 1974 for various films in various languages;

(b) the total number of films which have received National or International awards; and

(c) the particulars of international award winner films which have been made without getting financial help from Film Finance Corporation but through individual parties in this year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) A statement giving the information is attached.

(b) Number of films financed by Film Finance Corporation that have won National Awards.....27

Number of films financed by Film Finance Corporation that have won International Awards....9

(c) "27 Down" is the only feature film which has so far received an International award during the year 1974. This film has, however, been financed by the Film Finance Corporation. Details of short films which have own International awards during 1974 have already been given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1330 answered in the Lok Sabha on 20-11-1974. None of these films has been financed by the Film Finance Corporation.

Statement

Year	Language	No. of films	Total amount sanctioned
			(Rs.)
1971-72	Hindi	8	11,81,000
	Tamil	1	1,50,000
	Gujarati	3	1,75,000
	Marathi	1	20,000
	Oriya	1	1,50,000
	English	1	17,000
	Total	15	16,93,000
1972-73	Hindi	9	11,33,427
	Bengali	3	4,60,500
	Malayalam	3	2,23,782
	Gujarati	2	75,500
	English	2	30,500
	Total	19	19,23,709
1973-74	Hindi	9	5,33,300
	Bengali	3	4,76,000
	Tamil	1	1,50,000
	Punjabi	1	2,50,000
	English	2	1,39,620
	Total	16	15,48,920
1974-75 (upto 30-9-74)	Hindi	2	2,06,200
	Bengali	2	2,75,000
	Gujarati	1	2,00,000
	Kannada	1	1,50,000
	Malayalam	1	1,50,000
	English	2	1,27,300
	Total	9	11,08,500

Use of indigenous know-how in cigarette project in Kerala

2335. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have requested the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation to use only indigenous know-how for its proposed cigarette project;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that the Indian manufacturers are demanding exorbitant rates for the technical know-how; and

(c) whether the K.S.I.D.C. has requested the permission of the Central Government to seek some cheaper foreign collaboration and if so, the reaction of Government to this request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) The Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation applied for an industrial licence for setting up a new unit for the manufacture of Cigarettes entirely with indigenous know how. A letter of intent was granted accordingly.

(b) The Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation have pointed out to Government that one Indian Cigarette manufacturer has offered unworkable terms for providing technical know how.

(c) The Government of India has advised the K.S.I.D.C. to explore the possibility of collaboration with other Indian cigarette manufacturers and the K.S.I.D.C. is having negotiations with other Indian Cigarette manufacturers. Failing this, other alternatives could be considered.

Financial assistance sought by Kerala for Idikki Project

2336. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has requested the Central Government to arrange financial requirements of the third Stage of Idikki Project from the financial institutions so that its work can be started at an early date; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the action taken by the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Kerala Government had submitted in November 1972 a project report for the third stage of Idikki project which envisaged generation of additional 420 million units of energy per year at the Idikki project which is presently under construction. But the State Government did not specifically request the Central Government to arrange financial assistance for this project from the financing institutions. The financing of this project will be considered after the project is technically cleared.

Delay in setting up of projects in Kerala due to delay by Central Government

2337. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that certain industrial projects like cigarette, Nylon, Soda Ash for which letters of intent have been given to the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation are difficult to materialise due to the delay in clearing the papers by Central Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to expedite matters in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). The present position in respect of the projects referred in the Question is as follows:

Cigarette Project: The Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation has been requested to negotiate with Indian companies to secure indigenous collaboration before submitting proposals for foreign collaboration.

Nylon Project: The availability of indigenous technology is being evaluated by a Committee and its report awaited.

Soda Ash Project: The Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation could not locate the source for supply of Ammonia required for the Project. It has now been agreed to between Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited (FACT) and the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation (KSIDC) that the FACT would take over the Soda Ash Project from Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation and that the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation would take over the Caustic Soda project from FACT. Revised proposals in this regard are awaited.

Installing of C.O. at Kangoo in Hamirpur District

2338. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the C.O. sanctioned at Kangoo in Hamirpur District of Himachal Pradesh has since been installed and has started working;

(b) if so, the date on which it was commissioned; and

(c) if not, the likely date when it would start functioning and the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It was commissioned on 16-11-74.

(c) Does not arise.

Shooting Down of Harijan Agricultural Labourers at Bath Village in Taran Taran Near Amritsar

2339. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether three Harijan agricultural labourers at Bath village in Taran Taran, near Amritsar were shot dead by the landlord and their goondas on 12th September, 1974;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the action taken against these landlords for these heinous murders and steps taken to give protection to the agricultural labourers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). According to information received from the Government of Punjab, there was a dispute over house property between one Piara Singh Mazhabi of village Bath and his cousion Gian Singh, an employee of the local Sarpanch, Shri Amarjeet Singh. It was alleged that on September 12, 1974, Shri Amarjeet Singh and some other persons armed with rifle, gun, pistol, etc. came to the Mazhabi Bastee and started firing. Three persons died on the spot and 15/20 persons sustained injuries. One of the injured persons died in V. J. Hospital, Amritsar. A case U/S 302/148/149/201 I.P.C. and Sections 2554/59, Arms Act was registered at P. S. Sadar, Taran Taran on September 12, 1974. All the accused persons have been arrested and

charge-sheet is to be filed soon. A police force has been posted in village Bath to give protection to the Harijans.

New Power supply scheme in Punjab

2340. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an assessment of the power requirements of the northern wheat region has recently been made as follow up action in pursuance of the new power supply scheme revealed by the Prime Minister at Ludhiana; and

(b) if so, whether some steps have been taken to ensure proper and regular supply of power to execute this power plan on war footings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENGERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The failure of rains in Haryana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh this year had posed a serious threat to the Kharif Paddy crop. In this context, the power supply position and the special requirements of agriculture in Haryana, Punjab & Uttar Pradesh had been critically reviewed and it was decided that the entire power available from Badarpur Thermal Station in Delhi may be supplied to these three States only. Over and above, steps were also taken to reduce power consumption in Delhi and to divert the power so saved to these States.

Regularisation of unauthorised capacity in industrial units

2341. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL:

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken to regularise the unauthorised capacity in industrial units; and

(b) if so, the important industries so favoured and the steps taken so far in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). Cases of unauthorised production over licensed capacity have come to Government's notice from time to time. Earlier, 45 cases of unauthorised production over the licensed capacity were reported by the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee and were referred to the Sarkar Commission for investigation, as to the circumstances in which they were able to exceed the licensed capacity. The Commission is also to report the measures necessary to prevent the recurrence of such irregularities and lapses. Government have not decided to regularise all cases of unauthorised capacity.

Unearthing of an arms factory in Central U.P.

2342. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an arms factory run by a wife of some dacoit has been unearthed in Central U.P.;

(b) if so, the quantity and quality of arms seized therefrom; and

(c) the time since when it was being run on such a gigantic scale and the action being taken against the culprits?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली केन्द्र में प्रोग्राम एक्जीक्यूटिव / सहायक केन्द्र निदेशक/ केन्द्र निदेशक का तैनात किया जाना

2343. श्री राजदेव सिंह : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सामान्य परिस्थिति में आकाशवाणी के कथित केन्द्रों पर प्रोग्राम एक्जीक्यूटिव, सहायक केन्द्र, निदेशक और केन्द्र निदेशक, को दो साल के लिये तैनात किया जाता है और अन्य केन्द्रों पर पांच वर्ष के लिये;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपर्युक्त श्रेणी के दिल्ली में ऐसे कितने व्यक्ति हैं, जो पांच वर्षों से अधिक समय से दिल्ली में ही हैं ; और

(ग) उन्हें दिल्ली में स्थानान्तरित न करने के क्या कारण है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री वर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) 28

(ग) कोई निश्चित कार्यकाल नहीं है । व्यक्ति को सेवा की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति हेतु वहीं रखा या स्थानान्तरित किया जाता है।

मध्य प्रदेश के दुर्ग जिले के कस्बों तथा गांवों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनों का लगाया जाना

2345. श्री बन्सूलाल बन्त्राकर : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के दुर्ग जिले के कितने कस्बों तथा गांवों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन हैं तथा कितने स्थानों से इसके लिये मांग आई है और

(ख) इस मांग को पूरा करने के लिये अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संचार मंत्री (डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश के जिला दुर्ग में चार ऐसे स्थान हैं जहां सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर हैं।

छह और जगहों पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने की मांग प्राप्त हुई है।

(ख) दो जगहों के लिये पी० सी० ओ० की मंजूरी दी गई है। बाकी चार जगहों के प्रस्तावों अलाभकर पाये गये और उन्हें समाप्त कर दिया गया।

Grant of Pension to freedom fighters from Nagpur, Akola and Buldana Districts

2346. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of freedom fighters from Nagpur, Akola and Buldana districts of Maharashtra, whose cases have been processed and approved/ repected for grant of pension during the period August, 1974 onwards; and

(b) the names of those freedom fighters who have been granted pension during the said period, district-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Information is given in the statements (Annexure I & II) laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8591/74].

Revision of Fifth Plan

2347. SHRI DEVINDAR SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether keeping in view the mounting inflation and resources squeeze Planning Commission has redrafted the Fifth Five Year Plan in order to make it more flexible; and

(b) if so, when the final text will be available and action initiated thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The Planning Commission is carrying out certain exercises for making adjustment in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan. It will take some time before these exercises are completed. Efforts will, however, be made to complete these exercises early and to bring out the final Fifth Five Year Plan.

Alleged corruption in Delhi Traffic Police

2348. SHRI DEVINDAR SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the press reports that there is widespread graft and corruption rampant in Delhi traffic police; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under examination. Meantime systematic efforts have been made by the Delhi Police to ensure efficient and fair operation of the Traffic Police. Some of the steps taken to check the malpractice in the Traffic Police are as below:—

(i) The non-gazetted officials of the Traffic Police are transferred from their circles and zones frequently in order to ensure that they do not stay long enough at any one place so as to develop vested interest.

(ii) The tenure of subordinate police officials of the Traffic Police are fixed and they are normally transferred out of Traffic Police after every three years. The service record is also properly screened before posting to ensure that only persons having good records are posted to the Traffic Branch.

(iii) Checking of violation of traffic regulations and Motor Vehicles' Act is conducted by three different agencies, viz. (1) Local Circle and Zonal Staff, (2) Enforcement Staff and (3) Special patrolling staff sent out in two different jeeps out of Traffic Reserve under the orders of S. P./Traffic.

(iv) Surprise checks are carried out by the Enforcement Staff according to pre-determined programme under the supervision of gazetted officers.

(v) The IGP/S.P. Traffic often meet the representatives of the Associations of Transporters and other representatives bodies of road users and try to ascertain their grievances.

(vi) In order to minimise corruption in general checking of transport vehicles by Head Constables/Constables has been completely prohibited although these powers have been conferred upon them under the Motor Vehicles' Act.

(vii) Special drives are launched periodically and transport vehicles displaying special plates are challaned under section 5.55/112 Motor Vehicles Act.

(viii) The Officers of and above the rank of ASIs of the Traffic Branch of the Delhi Police are required to display their photograph and name on the left breast pocket while on duty. This facilitates lodging of the complaint by name against the erring officials by the aggrieved road users.

Production of cement

2349. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to augment the production of cement in the country;

(b) how much of the available production capacity is lying idle and what estimates of production have been drawn up for 1975; and

(c) whether allocations for house building will be increased during the next one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The present capacity of Cement Industry is 19.86 million tonnes, ordinarily capable of yielding a production of about 16.80 million tonnes, on the basis of 85 per cent utilisation of capacity. The actual production was, however, 14.99 million tonnes in the year 1973 due to loss of production because of power cuts, inadequate availability of coal and wagons, mechanical breakdowns etc. For these very reasons, the production during the first 10 months of the year 1974 has been 11.53 million tonnes. The lower production is more due to the above-mentioned constraints on production rather than capacity being kept idle for any other reason. The production during 1975 is estimated at about 17 million tonnes.

(c) To distribute equitably the available quantities of cement, quotas have been fixed for each State. Requirements of cement for house building purposes fall under the State Quota-Allocation of cement for house-building purposes is determined by the State Government from out of the total quota placed at its disposal.

Increase in number of Pakistani spies arrested in Jammu and Kashmir during 1974

2350. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of Pakistan spies apprehended in Kashmir and at other places during 1974 has been increasing steadily and if so, the break-up of this figure, State-wise; and

(b) whether there is evidence of increasing collaboration with the Indian counterparts and if so, the number of such Indian collaborators arrested during the period and the number of these who are in Government Service and those in Defence Services?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

Application of Industrial Laws to workers engaged in film industry

2351. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the film production in the country is considered as an industry;

(b) if so, whether application of industrial laws to the workers engaged in this industry has been considered;

(c) whether transfer of this subject to the Department of Industrial Development has been considered; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir;

(b) A comprehensive legislation covering *inter alia* the question of making the industrial laws applicable to the workers in the Film Industry is under consideration;

(c) No, Sir;

(d) Does not arise.

Increase in power tariff by D.V.C.

2352. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether DVC authorities have raised the tariff of the power supplied by them for industrial purposes;

(b) if so, the rate of increase effected; and

(c) to what extent the price hike will be reflected in the increased cost of industrial production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The increase is of the order of 38 per cent over the tariff which was prevalent since 1971.

(c) The increase in cost of industrial production because of increased rates of electricity will be marginal.

कुटीर उद्योगों में लगे व्यक्तियों को सुविधायें

2353. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :** क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान दूरस्थ ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कुटीर उद्योगों में लगे हुये व्यक्तियों को किस प्रकार क्या क्या सुविधाये दी जाती है ; और

(ख) अगले तीन वर्षों के दौरान उन्हें क्या क्या अन्य सुविधायें दिये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अन्सारी):

(क) और (ख) लघु एवं ग्रामोद्योगों का विकास मुख्य रुप से संबंधित राज्य सरकारों का विषय है। इनके विकास की योजनाएं अधिकतर स्वंय उन्हीं के द्वारा तैयार की जाती है और अमल में लाई जाती है जिनके लिये अपेक्षित वित्तीय, तकनीकी और अन्य प्रकार की सहायता योजना और गैर योजनागत योजनाओं के जरिये की जाती है इसके साथ ही खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग अपने कार्यक्षेत्र में आने वाले कुटीर आयोग उद्योगों में लगे दस्तकारों को सहकारी समितियों और संस्थानों के रुप में संगठित करने के लिये प्रोत्साहन देता है और उन्हें शेयर पूंजी, पूंजी निर्माण संबंधी ऋणों, सुधरे हुये औजारों एवं उपकरणों के लिये अनुदानों और ऋणों गोदामों का निर्माण कच्चे माल के लिये कार्यकारी पूंजी संबंधी सुविधाओं, उत्पादन, परिष्करण, विपणन, प्रबंधकीय सहायता ऋण को उदार दरों व अन्य रियायत आदि सुधरे हुये औजारों और स्पादन तकनीकी में प्रशिक्षण के लिये वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है।

इसके अलावा ग्रामीण उद्योग परियोजना कार्यक्रम के केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा चलाई गई योजना जिसमें 111 जिले व (15000 से

अधिक जनसंख्या वाले क्षेत्रों को छोड़कर) आते हैं, कुटीर एवं लघु उद्योगों में लगे लोगों को दी गई सुविधाओं में ये सुविधाएं शामिल हैं–

मौजूदा दस्तकारों की कार्यकुशलता बढ़ाना, इस उद्योग में नये प्रवेशियों को सुधरे औजारों और उपकरणों के प्रयोग में प्रशिक्षण देना, इनकी उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए उन्नत तकनीकों का इस्तेमाल करना, दस्तकारों और लघु औद्योगिक एककों के समूहों को जहां कहीं आवश्यक हो, सम्मिलित सुविधा, संबंधी सेवाओं का प्रावधान करना, दस्तकारों द्वारा खरीदे गये औजारों और उपकरणों के लिये उपदान देना, जहां कहीं आवश्यक हो बिजली के लिये उपदान देना तथा तकनीकी एवं आर्थिक समस्याओं व ऋण सुविधाओं से संबंधित मार्गदर्शन व सहायता समेत गहन विस्तार सेवाओं की व्यवस्था करना।

उपर्युक्त सुविधाओं के आगामी वर्षों में भी जारी रखे जाने का विचार है।

गरीबी से निम्न स्तर पर जीवन बिताने वाले व्यक्तियों के जीवन स्तर को बढ़ाने की विशेष योजना

2354. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान** : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गरीबी से निम्न स्तर पर जीवन बिताने वाले व्यक्तियों के जीवन स्तर को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार ने कोई विशेष योजना बनाई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख) देश में गरीबी की समस्या बहुत बड़ी और जटिल है तथा काफी समय तक निरन्तर आर्थिक विकास करने से ही इससे निपटा जा सकता है। पांचवी योजना के लिए अपनाई गई विकास नीति में, गरीबी उन्मूलन को उसके मूल उद्देश्यों में शामिल किया गया है। पांचवी योजनावधि में विकास की दर और उसके स्वरूप की पारिकल्पना इस प्रकार की गयी है जिससे शीघ्रता से गरीबी का उन्मूलन किया जा सके। इस प्रकार कहा जा सकता है कि समस्त योजना प्रयास को इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने की ओर मोड़ दिया गया है। यथासंभव बड़े पैमाने पर रोजगार अवसर उत्पन करना इस उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति के लिए उपयोग में लाया जाने वाला प्रमुख आर्थिक हथियार है।

बहरहाल, यह देखा गया है कि गरीबी से प्रभावित ऐसे स्थल (पाकिट्स) हैं, जिनको तत्काल राहत की आवश्यकता है। कतिपय वर्गों और क्षेत्रों द्वारा अनुभव किए जाने वाले उत्पीड़न को दूर करने की दृष्टि से चौथी योजना में कई विशेष स्कीमें आरम्भ की गई थीं और उन्हें अग्रेनीत स्कीमों के रूप में पांचवीं योजना में अधिक व्यापक कार्यक्रमों के साथ जोड़ा गया है या सुदृढ़ किया गया है। इनमें वे स्कीमें शामिल हैं–सूखा प्रवृत्त क्षेत्रों की स्कीमें, पशुपालन और मत्स्य पालन की विकास स्कीमें, रेशम उद्योग की स्कीम तथा लघु और नाममात्र के कृषकों की स्कीमें जिनसे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 260 लाख परिवारों की आमदनी स्तर को पर्याप्त रूप से बढ़ाने में मदद मिलेगी। पांचवीं योजनामें लघु कृषकों, सीमान्त कृषकों और कृषि मजदूरों की स्कीमों के लिये 200 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय रखा गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, सूखा प्रवृत्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रमों और कमान क्षेत्र विकास स्कीमों के अन्तर्गत छोटे और नाममात्र के कृषकों को लाभ पहुंचाने के लिए विशेष व्यवस्था की जाएगी। गरीबी के स्तर से नीचे जीवन यापन करने वालों में एक बटा पांचवे भाग से अधिक पिछड़े वर्गों

के लोग शामिल हैं ? पांचवी योजना में केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए प्रमुख विकास कार्यक्रमों में ये बातें शामिल हैं– मट्रिक उपरान्त छात्रवृत्ति, लड़कियों के लिए छात्रावास की सुविधायें, प्रशिक्षण और मार्गदर्शन केन्द्र और परीक्षा पूर्व केन्द्र, जिनमें जनजातीय युवकों को उत्तम रोजगार अवसर प्राप्त होंगे। व्यवसायों का विविधीकरण और पिछड़ी जातियों की आय बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से राज्य क्षेत्र में निःशुल्क शिक्षा, पुस्तकों के लिए अनुदान, वजीफा तथा वृत्ति छात्रावास सुविधायें आदि के रूप में प्रोत्साहन देने के अतिरिक्त कृषि विकास, पशुपालन, बागवानी लघु उद्योग और व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण के विकास से सम्बन्धित कार्य क्रम प्रारम्भ किय जायेंगे। योजना में सम्मिलित आदिम जाति विकास परियोजनाओं से परियोजना क्षेत्रों की गरीब जनजातियों को लाभ पहुंचेगा। इन परियोजनाओं के लिए 10 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है :

यद्यपि रोजगार अथवा अतिरिक्त रोजगार निश्चित रूप से आमदनी का सबसे कारगार और सीधा तरीका है किन्तु यह मानना पड़ेगा कि केवल इससे ही उपभोग के न्यूनतम स्तर की गारंटी की जा सकती। शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य पोषण, पेयजल, ग्रामीण मार्ग, आदि के रूप में उपभोग का न्यूनतम स्तर सुनिश्चित करने की दृष्टि से भी पांचवी योजना में 2800 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय से राष्ट्रीय न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम की व्यवस्था की गई है।

लघु उद्योगों द्वारा उत्पादन

2355. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लघु उद्योग धंधे देश के कुल औद्योगिक उत्पादन का कितने प्रतिशत उत्पादन करते है ; और

(ख) जिन उद्योगो में बड़े उद्योग और लघु उद्योग दोनों ही उत्पादन करते हैं, वहां लघु उद्योग धंधे वाले व्यक्तियों को किस कार और क्या क्या सहायता की जाती है ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० पी० शर्मा) :

(क) उद्योगो के वार्षिक सर्वेक्षण, 1968 के अनुसार उन लघु एककों का योगदान योग जिन्हें कारखानों के रूप में (लघु उद्योग बोर्ड की सीमा के अन्तर्गत आने वाले उद्योगों से संबंधित) पंजीकृत किया गया है, पंजीकृत कारखानों में हुए कुल उत्पादन का 32.2 प्रतिशत था।

(ख) ऐसे उद्योगों जिनमें बड़े और लघु एकक दोनों ही कार्य कर रहे हैं के बारे में लघु, एककों को जो महत्वपूर्ण प्रकार की सहायता दी गई उसमें से कुछ निम्न प्रकार है :

(1) लघु उद्योगपतियों को एकक स्थापित करने के लिए लाइसेंस लेने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

(2) लघु क्षेत्र में विकास करने के लिए सरकार ने 177 उद्योगों को आरक्षित कर दिया है। इन उद्योगो के लिए अब कोई बड़ा

एकक स्थापित नहीं किया जा सकता ।

(3) सरकारी स्टोर खरीद कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लघु एककों द्वारा बनाये गए माल के लिए बड़े एककों द्वारा बनाये गए इसी प्रकार के उत्पादों की तुलना में 15 प्रतिशत मूल्य वरीयता दी जाती है ।

(4) लघु क्षेत्र के कुछ उत्पादों को एक विशिष्ट मूल्य का उत्पादन राहत भी दी जाती है ताकि वे बड़े क्षेत्र के उत्पादों के साथ स्पर्धा कर सकें ।

(5) बड़े क्षेत्र के कुछ उद्योगों को न्यूनतम निर्यात का दायित्व भी पूरा करना पड़ता है जबकि इन्हीं उद्योगों में लघु क्षेत्र के एककों पर यह दायित्व लागू नहीं है ।

(6) निर्यात करने वाले लघु एककों को उनके आयात लाइसेंसों की वित्त व्यवस्था करने के संबंध में अधिमान दिया गया है ।

(7) ग्रामीण उद्योग परियोजना क्षेत्र में स्थित लघु एककों को ऋणों और कच्चे माल के बारे में कुछ विशेष सुविधायें दी जा रही है। ऐसे एककों को बड़ी रियायती दर पर ऋण दिया जा रहे हैं ।

Land dispute in village Ochandi near Narela in Delhi

2356. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether one person was killed and 13 injured on 29th September, 1974 in a dispute over land in village Ochandi near Narela in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the action taken by the police in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir. One person was killed and 21 and not 13 persons were injured.

(b) The incident was a sequel to a dispute between two parties over a plot of land (Bagh Grahmanan) in village Ochandi. Two cases FIR No. 202 dated 29th September 1974 under section 147|148|149|307|323 IPC and FIR No. 203 dated 29th September 1974 under section 147|148|149|302|307|324|325 IPC were registered at P.S. Narela. In the first case FIR No. 202 Ramesh Chander s|o. Abhey Ram Brahaman had reported that he along with others were in the Bagh when Yad Ram accompanied by a few persons appeared, armed with lathies and jallies, and asked them to vacate the Bagh. On their refusal they were attacked with lathies and jallies. 9 persons were injured. 11 persons were arrested and the case is under investigation.

In the other case FIR No. 203 Chand s|o. Shri Hukmi had reported that Mohinder S|o Shishu along with some persons came armed with lathies and jallies to the Bagh where he (Chand) along with other relatives were present. Mohinder and others then asked them to vacate the Bagh otherwise they would be murdered. On their refusal the party started beating them

with lathies and jallies. As a result the complainant and his relatives received injuries.

The Sub-Inspector Kishore Lal along with the staff reached the spot. He found one person named Tala Ram lying dead in a pool of blood on a cot outside the Bagh. 12 other persons were lying in a serious condition on the road side. The police immediately removed the injured persons to Irwin Hospital and the investigation of the case was taken up. 18 accused persons were arrested in this case.

Savings Bank Account Facilities in Post Offices in Punjab

2357. SHRI RAGHUNANDANLAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post Offices now functioning in Punjab in which Savings Bank Account facilities are available; and

(b) how this figure compares with that of adjacent States?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) 3369.

(b) The number of Post Offices in adjacent States in which Savings Bank facilities are available are noted against each:—

Haryana State	2139
Himachal Pradesh State	1720
Rajasthan State	7554
J&K State	818

Letter of intent to Bihar Agro Industries Corporation for manufacture of tractors

2358. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any letter of intent has been issued to the Bihar Agro Industries Corporation for the manufacture of tractors; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof and the annual output envisaged?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The letter of intent authorizes setting up of new inustrial undertaking at Fatwah (Dist. Patna) for manufacture of 10,000 nos. Zetor 2511 (25 H.P.) tractors per annum under a sub-licence from M/s. Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Pinjore.

Effect of power shedding in Orissa

2359. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the two major industries in Orissa, viz., the Rourkela Steel Plant and the MIG Aero-Engine Plant, are badly hit by power shedding; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to save the major industries in Orissa in both public and private sectors from the power crisis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir. The MIG Aero-Engine Plant is exempted from all power outs. Insofar as the Rourkela Steel Plant is concerned, assistance to the extent of 25 MW has been arranged from

the DVC system, besides permission to draw 40 MW from the grid.

(b) Efforts are being made to step up power generation from the Talcher Thermal Power Station. Assistance is also being given to the extent possible from the neighbouring systems, such as the DVC.

Generation of power in Hirakud Hydro Electric Station and Talcher Thermal Power Complex

2360. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hirakud Hydro Electric Power Station as well as Talcher Thermal Power Complex are generating less than 50 per cent of their capacity; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Hirakud Hydro-electric Power Station is generating below 50 per cent of its capacity due to poor monsoons this year.

As regards Talcher Thermal Power Station, the actual generation for the period—April to October, 1974—has been 478 million units. A target of 6,000 kwh per kW on an annual basis has been laid down for the thermal power stations and, on a pro-rata basis, the generation for seven months from April to October, 1974, should have been 873 million units. On this basis, the actual generation has been about 55 per cent of the target fixed for thermal stations which is more than 50 per cent.

Setting up of Hydel Power Plants in Eastern Regions

2361. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute power shortage in the Eastern Region;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to exploit the hydel power potentialities in Chotta Nagpur Plateau in the eastern region, which has excellent sites for hydel Power Plants; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to set up hydel Power Plants there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) In the Eastern Region the power supply position in Bihar and D.V.C. systems is at present comfortable. In West Bengal there is a shortage of peaking capacity, especially in the Calcutta area but overall energy requirements could be met. The power supply position in Orissa is critical due to poor inflows in the Machkund, Balimela and Hirakud reservoirs as a consequence of the failure of the monsoons this year in the catchment areas.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The hydro electric potentialities of the Subernarekha river, which flows East-wards along the Chotta Nagpur Plateau, is at present under development under the Subernarekha Hydro Electric Project with a total installed generating capacity of 130 MW. A proposal for development of the Koel-Karo Project in the Brahmani basin, which is also in the Chotta Nagpur Plateau, is under consideration. More sites for the development of hydro-electric power in the Chotta Nagpur Plateau are under investigation.

Effect of shortages on industries in Orissa

2362. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether shortage of coal fuel, oil, rail wagons and power and inadequate transport facilities for both the raw material as well as finished products have adversely affected various industries in Orissa;

(b) if so, names of the industries which have been so affected; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). A few units in the State of Orissa engaged in the manufacture of refractories and stoneware pipes have reported difficulties regarding the movement of raw materials and finished products and availability of coal supplies in time.

(c) The matter was taken up with the Ministry of Railway to give priority to the movement of raw materials and finished products and they have promised to help.

Small Scale Industries in Orissa

2363. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small scale industrial units registered in Orissa during the last three years industry-wise, District-wise; and

(b) the total capital investment and the growth of production in that period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). According to the information received from the State Director of Industries, the number of small scale industries registered in Orissa during the last three years is as follows:—

Year	No. of registered units
As on 31-12-1971	2,967
As on 31-12-1972	2,730
As on 31-12-1973	5,258

The industry-wise and District-wise break-up of these units and total capital investment and growth of production therein is not available. Reliable estimates on these aspects are expected to be available only after the results of Census of Small Scale units become available.

National Research Laboratories in Orissa

2364. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set-up National Research Laboratories in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). A Regional Research Laboratory which is a multi-disciplinary National Laboratory has already been set up in Bhubaneswar (Orissa) in 1964. The Laboratory undertakes investigations relating to the development and utilization of the natural resources of the region, including designing and development of industrial and agricultural machineries. The Regional Research Laboratory

at Bhubaneswar renders technical help in various ways for the development and setting up of small, medium and large scale industries in the region.

Industrial consultants for development of Small Scale, Rural and Cottage Industries

2365. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the inadequacy of industrial consultants is a drawback in the development of small scale, rural and cottage industries; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). In view of the increasing number of new enterpreneurs entering the field of small scale industries and the need for modernisation of the existing small scale industries, it is considered necessary to provide adequat consultancy services to meet the requirments of both new and existing entrepreneurs. For the Fifth Five Year Plan period an integrated assistance programme which includes management counselling and training, better technical services and facilities and provision of package of assistance at all stages of production is envisaged. With this end in view the existing consultancy services being provided through Small Industries Service Institutes are proposed to be strengthened. In the Fifth Five Year Plan it is also proposed to open new Branch Institutes in backward areas and also to provide funds for subsidy to private consultancy agencies etc.

Reported shortage of Revenue Stamps in West Bengal

2366. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported shortage of revenue stamps especially in West Bengal recently; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) Yes. The shortage of Revenue stamps has been reported from some Post Offices in West Bengal Circle.

(b) This was due to the non receipt of the consignment of Revenue stamps in time in Calcutta as sent by the Controller of Stamps, Nasik through Railways. Steps were taken to rush supplies from neighbouring offices and also from the India Security Press, Nasik by air.

Conference of Scientists of Regional Research Laboratories and National Laboratories in Srinagar

2367. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of Scientists of Regional Research Laboratories and National Laboratories was held at Srinagar during the last week of October, 1974;

(b) if so, whether a scheme to enable industries in the State to get full benefits from the latest research in the field was discussed therein; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (c). Scientists of the National Laboratories, Industrialists of Jammu and Kashmir and representatives of the State Government met at Srinagar from 21—28 October, 1974 to enable industries in the State to get full benefits from R&D facilities in their fields of activity. A Survey was also made to determine the existing national resources and human skills; the major areas of thrust in State and Industry's plan; areas of competence that could match the needs of the State; isolate and identify areas where CSIR could be of assistance. Some areas so identified were:

1. Wool, leather, silk namdas.
2. Productivity, economy of fuel, energy.
3. Medicinal and aromatic plant, saffron.
4. Drugs and Pharmaceutical.
5. Forest based industries.
6. Food packaging, mushrooms.
7. Minerals and metal work.

A Committee consisting of the Secretary, Industries, Department of the J&K State Government, the Director, Regional Research Laboratory (RRL), Jammu and representatives of the private industry in J&K State has been set up to follow up the technical problems raised during the meeting.

Power Plants manufactured by B.H.E.L.

2368. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the poor performance of power plants manufactured at Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, a technical investigation has been ordered into the working of B.H.E.L.; and

(b) if so, when the Report of the technical investigation would be available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No Sir; no investigation has been ordered into the working of the BHEL, nor has there been any complaint that the performance of power plants manufactured by BHEL is poor.

(b) Does not arise.

Effect of shortages on industries in Rajasthan

2369. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether shortage of coal, fuel, oil, rail wagons and inadequate transport facilities for both raw material as well as finished products have adversely affected various Industries in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the names of the industries which have been so affected; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). A few units engaged in the manufacture of transmission towers, ball and roller bearings and electronic components in Rajasthan have reported shortages of coal, fuel oil, railway wagons and lack of demand for finished products. The only fertiliser unit in the State reported some difficulties in the procurement of coal, particularly during the Railway strike. The shortages, however, did not affect other industries in the State, namely, aluminium, copper, zinc and lead.

(c) Industrial units are being assisted in regard to allocation of raw materials so that as far as possible industrial production is not affected.

Small Scale Industries in Rajasthan

2370. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state the number of small scale industrial units registered in Rajasthan during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): According to the information received from the State Director of Industries, the number of small scale industries registered in Rajasthan during the last three years is as follows:—

Years	No. of registered units
As on 31-12-1971	8,970
As on 31-12-1972	11,212
As on 31-12-1973	18,428

Fall in price of cement

2371. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any fall in the price of cement after the arrests of smugglers; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). Cement is sold at a uniform F.O.R. destination price throughout the country and is fixed by the Central Government. The wholesale and retail price at which cement may be sold in a State is fixed by the State Government concerned. The arrest of smugglers has no effect on these prices.

Reports have, however, appeared in the Press from time to time of cement being sold at prices higher than the prices fixed by the Government and of fall in these prices in recent months.

रेडियो तथा टेलीविजन कर्मचारियों के लिए तीसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशें

2372. **श्री लालजी भाई :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेडियो तथा टेलीविजन कर्मचारियों पर तीसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशें अब तक लागू नहीं की गई हैं;

(ख) क्या वेतन आयोग ने इन कर्मचारियों के लिए अलग से अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की है; यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) क्या इन कर्मचारियों पर भी नये वेतनमान लागू किये जायेंगे ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री श्री धर्मवीर सिंह : (क) रेडियो और टेलीविजन के कार्यालयों में अधिकांश श्रेणियों के पदों के बारे में तीसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशें कार्यान्वित की जा चुकी हैं। कुछ श्रेणियों के पदों को अभी अधिसूचित नहीं किया गया है और कुछ अन्य श्रेणियों से संबंधित पदों के बारे में अंतिम निर्णय अभी तक नहीं लिया गया है। तथापि, वेतन आयोग ने आकाशवाणी के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के फीस स्केलों के बारे में कोई सिफारिश नहीं की क्योंकि यह उसके कार्यक्षेत्र से बाहर था।

(ख) वेतन आयोग ने आकाशवाणी के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के बारे में कोई पृथक् रिपोर्ट नहीं दी है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मध्य प्रदेश में कोयले पर आधारित बिजली घर स्थापित करने के बारे में अनुरोध

2373. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने लगातार चल रहे बिजली संकट को देखते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार से कोयले पर आधारित बिजली घर स्थापित करने का अनुरोध किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) प्रस्तावों पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Gherao of Bungalow of District Magistrate of East Champaran, Bihar

2374. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether hundreds of people gheraoed the bungalow of District Magistrate of East Champaran in the last week of September, 1974;

(b) if so, whether the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police were also gheraoed and the tyres of car of the District Magistrate were deflated;

(c) whether filthy abuses were also hurled on Government and private people; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to take certain steps for the safety of I. A. S. and I. P. S. Officers?

THE DEPUTY MNISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (d). Facts are being ascertained and will be laid on the table of the House.

Non-payment of Advertisement Dues to a Daily Paper by Tripura Government

2375. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been made by a daily paper from Tripura about the non payment of an advertisement dues by the State Government; and

(b) if so, the main features of representation and the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. We are contacting the Government of Tripura in this regard.

Increase in the incidence of T. B. and Filaria among coal mine workers

2376. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the diseases like Tuberculosis and Filaria are increasing among the coal mine workers due to insufficient medical facilities; and

(b) if so, measures taken to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Increase in coal price

2377. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any further increase in coal price is contemplated:

(b) if so, reasons thereof; and

(c) the likely impact of it on the economy as a whole?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). An Inter-ministerial committee is being appointed to make recommendations regarding the revision of coal prices keeping in view, among other things, the financial implications of the revision of wages, which is being considered by the Joint Bipartite Negotiating Committee for the Coal Industry. This Committee will also take into account the likely impact of any price increase on the economy as a whole.

Bonus to Coir Board Employees

2378. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1150 on the 31st July, 1974 regarding bonus to employees of Coir Board and state whether the final decision has since been taken in the matter and if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): Government have examined the matter and have come to the conclusion that the Payment of Bonus Act 1965 does not apply to the employees of the Coir Board.

Investment in cement and Paper projects by Iran

2379. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Iranian Government have agreed to make investment in cement and paper projects on the same terms as those offered for Kudremukh iron ore projects; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). No such agreement has so far been reached.

Coal production target for 1974-75

2380. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is not a fact that the coal production target for 1974-75 has been fixed as 95 million tonnes as against 78 million tonnes during 1973-74; and

(b) if so, measures taken to improve the production and what is the production of the first 6 months of the year, 1974-75?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The production of coal during 1974-75 was earlier programmed at 95 million tonnes but according to a recent assessment, the production is likely to be of the order of 88 million tonnes.

(b) The measures taken to improve production are intensive working of the open cast mines and the mechanised underground mines, timely procurement of the needed equipment, rationalisation and re-organisation of

the transport facilities including centralisation of loading, ensuring uninterrupted power supply, expansion of existing mines, arrangements for adequate supply of iron and steel, explosives and other materials.

The production during the first six months of 1974-75 was 40.56 million tonnes.

Fifth Plan Target of Coal Production

2381. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:
SHRI N. E. HORO:
SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fifth Plan target of coal production is 143 million tonnes; and

(b) if so, expected achievement during the first year of the Fifth Plan ending in next March?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir. The target of coal production envisaged in the draft 'Fifth Five Year Plan' is 135 million tonnes.

(b) According to the last assessment made the expected achievement during the first year of the Fifth Plan, ending March, 1975, is 88 million tonnes.

Alleged continuance of corruption in coal mine areas

2382. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether corruption and other malpractices continue unabated in the Coal mining areas even after nationalisation of mines;

(b) whether corruption in the coal belt has increased much more in the last quarter; and

(c) if so, whether the problem is being examined by his Ministry and steps contemplated?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). While existence of some corruption and malpractices in the coal industry cannot altogether be ruled out, there is no evidence to indicate that malpractices have increased in the last quarter.

Security and vigilance arrangements already exist in the public sector coal companies and steps to tighten these in the light of actual experience have been taken from time to time and will be taken as and when found necessary.

Coal Reserve Suitable for Conversion into oil

2383. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey to know the percentage of total coal reserve suitable for conversion into oil; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). No survey of coal reserves for the specific purpose of conversion to oil has been made.

Distribution of Essential Commodities

2384. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN:
SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:
SHRI M. C. DAGA:
SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up any plan to supply essential commodities other than food to the lowest income group of people living in both rural and urban sectors and if so, main features of the plan and the names of such commodities;

(b) whether Government have formulated any distribution machinery for supply of such essential commodities and if so, facts thereof;

(c) steps taken or propsed to be taken for control of price and black marketing of essential commodities; and

(d) comparative study of (i) price of essential commodities during the years 1972, 1973 and 1974 upto date; and (ii) break-up of the figures of supplies made to different States during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Essential Commodities Act, 1955 empowers the Government to issue orders to control the price at which any essential commodity may be brought or sold. Any infringement of such an order will amount to the commission of an offence under the Essential Commodities Act thereby attracting the penal provisions in that Act. The State Governments have been advised by the Government of India, from time to time, to enforce the various control orders strictly. With a view to check the anti-social activities of hoarders, black-marketers and profiteers, the Act has been amended recenty and the penal provisions thereof made more stringent.

(d) (i) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8592/74].

(ii) The information is not available.

मंत्रियों द्वारा राज्यों की यात्रा

2385. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1972–73 और 1973-74 में उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश के किन-किन स्थानों पर केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों द्वारा कौन परियोजनाओं का शिलान्यास किया गया; और

(ख) उन पर कितना खर्च हुआ ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ०एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

वर्ष 1973–74 के दौरान ग्राम विद्युतीकरण हेतु मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा सहायता की मांग

2386. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार ने राज्य में अधिकतम ग्रामों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान वित्तीय सहायता के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख) ग्राम विद्युतीकरण का कार्यक्रम राज्य सरकारों द्वारा तैयार किया जाता है और उनके राज्य बिजली बोर्डों के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित किया जाता है। राज्य बिजली बोर्डों को उनकी ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों के कार्यान्वियन के लिए योगात्मक वित्त सहायता की व्यवस्था केन्द्रीय सैक्टर के सरकारी उपक्रम, ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा की जाती है।

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने 1973–74 के दौरान 72 स्कीमों के लिए ऋण सहायता हेतु निगम से अनुरोध किया था। इनमें से, और पहले की निलम्बित पड़ी स्कीमों में से निगम ने इस वर्ष के दौरान 33 स्कीमों को स्वीकृति दी थी। 37 स्कीमें निर्धारित मानदण्डों और निर्देशनों के अनुसार संशोधन के लिए वापस कर दी गई थीं और 33 स्कीमें वर्ष के अन्त में विचारार्थ निलम्बित पड़ी रहीं।

33 स्वीकृत स्कीमों के लिए 9.08 करोड़ रुपये की ऋण सहायता अपेक्षित थी, जिसमें 1,442 गांवों का विद्युतीकरण और 19,712 पम्पसेटों का ऊर्जन परिकल्पित था।

Replacement of Assamese Script by Roman Script

2387. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Christian Missionaries are involved in the movement for replacing the Assamese Script by the Roman Script for the Bodo language and that they are liberally financing the movement;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Central Government in regard thereto and the steps taken or to be taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). Facts are being ascertained.

Newsreport Captioned 'Plan Body for Coal Based Fertilizer Plants'

2388. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards a newsitem appearing in the Delhi Edition of an English daily dated the 3rd November, 1974 under the heading 'Plan body for coal-based fertilizer plants'; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Consultative Committee of Members of Parliament for the Ministry of Planning in its meeting on 2nd November 1974 discussed, among other things, some aspects of coal-based fertilizer plants. The approach to the establishment of coal-based fertilizer plants was explained to the Committee.

Three coal-based fertilizer plants at Talcher, Ramagundam and Korba are included in the Fifth Plan. From the long term point of view, it would be necessary to explore the possibilities of putting up more fertilizer projects based on domestic coal. A decision to set up more plants will be taken in the light of the experience gained in the operation of the coal-based plants which are under erection.

Project Report on Hydrogenation of Coal for Producing Oil

2389. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have got the report of a project on hydrogenation of coal for production of oil that was prepared by late Dr. J. C. Ghosh;

(b) if so, the main features thereof and whether Government have studied the feasibility of the project;

(c) whether Government of West Bengal made a proposal to the Union Government to that effect; and

(d) if so, facts thereabout and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Government had received a report prepared by the Late Dr. J. C. Ghosh on production of synthetic oil by hydrogenation of tar obtained from low temperature carbonisation of coal.

(b) A statement showing the main features of the project on hydrogenation of coal for production of oil, is enclosed.

Government have recently set up an Expert Group to consider the technology of conversion of coal into oil.

(c) and (d). The Government of West Bengal have submitted a proposal for setting up a coal-based synthetic petroleum plant in the Raniganj coalfield in West Bengal, with an annual production capacity of 2.5 million tonnes of synthetic petroleum requiring 15 million tonnes of coal per annum. The proposal is under consideration.

Statement

The Experts Committee on Synthetic Oil have recommended the following scheme for development for first phase of the project with a capital cost of Rs. 20 crores:—

(a) Low Temperature Carbonisation of 1.2 million tons of non-coking coal for production of approximately:

(i) 790,000 tons of soft coke;

(ii) 110,000—150,000 tons of tar and light oils;

(iii) 2,000 tons of tar acids (Phenols).

(b) The low temperature tar will be separated into two products:

(i) road tar—40,000—45,000 tons;

(ii) middle and light oils—65,000 to 70,000 (for hydrogenation).

(c) Hydrogenation of 95,000—100,000 tons of lighter fraction of tar by vapour phase hydrogenation (which includes about 65,000 to 70,000 tons of middle and light oils from low temperature tar and approximately 30,000 tons of natural and cresote oils which will be available from distilation of tar for neighbouring steel plants and coke ovens).

(d) Hydrogenation-refining of about 40,000 tons of crude benzol which will also be available from the neighbouring steel plants and coke ovens.

The processing of the above material will yield:

(i) 660,000 tons of smokeless domestic fuel (about ¾" size) for the market;
65,000 tons of (¼"—¾" coke which can be sold either as domestic fuel or as char);

(ii) 65,000 tons of char for blending for production of coke in

steel plant or for utilisation in power stations;

(iii) 120,000—125,000 tons of motor fuel;

(iv) 2000 tons of phenol; and

(v) 40,000—45,000 tons of road tar.

Setting up of Coal Dumps in Orissa

2390. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered proposals for setting up of coal dumps in Orissa;

(b) if so, how many and where; and

(c) whether there is a proposal to have a coal dump at Paradip port area for coal export to South by ship?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The Coal Mines Authority Ltd. have taken steps to open dumps in some States with the Cooperation of the State Governments. These dumps would be run by the State Government Agencies. So far there is no proposal to set up a dump in Orissa except for a proposal to open a coal dump at Paradip port area for coal export to the South which is under the examination of the Government.

Electrification of Villages in Puri District in Orissa

2391. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages electrified in Puri District in Orissa, Subdivision-wise in 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75 so far;

(b) what was the target set for all these three years separately; and

(c) the names of the villages proposed to be electrified in Khurda, Nayagarh and Bhubaneswar Subdivisions of Puri District in Orissa in 1974-75 and 1975-76?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The details of targets set and villages electrified in four sub-divisions of Puri during 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75 (upto October, 1974) are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-8593/74].

(c) The names of villages proposed to be electrified in Khurda, Nayagarh and Bhubaneswar sub-divisions during 1974-75 are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8593/74]. The details of villages to be electrified in 1975-76 have not been finalised so far.

Complaints of Darbhanga Telephone Users

2392. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the resolutions adopted by Telephone Users' Assocation, Darbhanga, Bihar with regard to the complaints of the telephone users there; and

(b) if so, the facts thereabout and Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) Yes. The attention of Minister (C) has been drawn to the resolutions adopted by Telephone Users' Association, Darbhanga, Bihar with regard to the complaints of the telephone users there.

(b) Two resolutions had been adopted in the meeting of the association held on 20th October 1974. The main

points referred to therein and the actual position are as under:

(i) There is a complaint against the inefficiency of local Telephone network and maturing of trunk calls. The performance of the two auto exchanges viz. Darbhanga 600 lines and Laheriasarai 400 lines has been investigated by the department recently. The local telephone service is comparable with service provided elsewhere in the country. Regarding trunk calls, the unprecedented floods and civil disturbances have had an effect on the service. However average delays on important trunk routes are not excessive.

(ii) There is a complaint regarding overbilling of local calls and action taken on the complaints thereabout. In last 7 months only 18 cases of excess billing have been reported to the Department. Out of these 17 cases have been settled expeditiously. The local call bills are issued on due dates. Any disconnection is effected after giving proper telephonic reminder only.

Demands made by All India P&T Casual and Muster Roll Mazdoor Union

2393. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India P & T casual and Muster Roll Mazdoor Union, Darbhanga Division, Darbhanga (Bihar), has submitted certain demands to the Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Darbhanga on 1st October, 1974; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) All India P. & T. Casual and Muster Roll Mazdoor Union is not a recognised Union. However, it is true that certain demands as listed in the attached statement have been submitted to D.E.T., Darbhanga by the said Union.

(b) An enquiry is being held on the accidental death of Shri Ramjeet Pd. Singh. A case for payment of compensation is also in progress.

Action for creation and filling up of the posts of Lineman and class IV in DET, Darbhanga is in progress in accordance with the rules on the subject.

The other demands are not admissible to casual mazdoors.

Statement

Demands submitted by the All India P. & T. Casual and Muster roll mazdoor union, Darbhanga:—

(1) These mazdoors who have completed 120 days of work on 30th September, 1974 should not be retrenched and their employment should be regularised and they should be considered for employment in the department without any reference to the employment exchange.

(2) These mazdoors who have already retrenched due to closure of working of parties or any other reasons should be re-employed in the division.

(3) Casual and muster roll employees should be paid at the rate of Rs. 8.00 per day daily wages.

(4) Filling up of vacant posts of Lineman, Chowkidar, Wiremen, Peon, Sweeper and Orderly nurse in P. & T. dispensary. Darbhanga may be filled up immediately,

(5) Justification for additional class IV posts for Saharsa, Katihar, Begusarai and Darbhanga sub-divisions were submitted to SDOTs but these posts have not yet been sanctioned. Sanction should be accorded immediately.

(6) Full compensation should be given to the family to mazdoor

in case of late Shri Ramjeet Pd. Singh, a muster roll mazdoor dies on duty at Muskipur by electric shock. His wife should be paid a compensation of Rs. 10,000 and regular employment should be given to his wife or dependent.

(7) Foodgrains and other essential commodities should be supplied to the mazdoors at Government rate at their worksite.

(8) A flood relief of Rs. 200 and flood advance of Rs. 500 may be paid to each mazdoor who have been affected by the recent flood.

(9) Uniform, shoes and umbrella should be supplied to each casual and muster roll mazdoor.

(10) No retrenchment should be done without proper action or explanation.

(11) Free medical facilities should be given to each mazdoor, and

(12) Pay of mazdoors on muster rolls must be paid on 1st of each month.

Alleged police inaction against the murderer of a Harijan in Kaishahi Village of Rajnagar block in Madhubani District of Bihar

2394. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Member of Parliament had written to the then Minister of State for Home Affairs about police inaction against the murderer of a Harijan in Kaishahi Village of Rajnagar Block in Madhubani District of Bihar and the Minister had given an assurance in this regard; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). The Hon'ble Member had written a letter on the subject to Shri Mirdha, the then Minister of State for Home Affairs, who informed him that he would look into the matter. The matter has been taken up with the Government of Bihar.

Enquiry into the working of Coir Board

2395. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since been inquired into the working of Coir Board during the last three years;

(b) if so, the nature of irregularities which have come to the notice of Government during the same period; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to remove the drawbacks of the Board?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Working of Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.

2396. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have inquired into the working of the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore during the last three years;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve its working?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) to(c). The working of the Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore, a public sector undertaking, is under constant review of Government through the Ministry of Communications. Suitable advice and directions are given to the Company from time to time to improve its efficiency, production, etc. Due to the overall improvement in the working of the Company the total turnover and profit, before tax, during the year 1973-74 rose to Rs. 49.83 crores and Rs. 6.69 crores respectively as compared to Rs. 41.83 crores and Rs. 4.54 crores during 1972-73.

Bhojpuri Songs from A.I.R. Delhi

2397. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether Government propose to start a programme from A.I.R. Delhi in which only Bhojpuri songs will be played at least for half an hour in a week on Sundays or at any other day after 8.30 P.M.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): Bhojpuri songs, along with other folk songs are included in the programmes of the Delhi Station of AIR. There is no proposal to provide for separate chunks for regional songs.

Use of Bhojpuri Language from A.I.R. Delhi

2398. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Miniester of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bhojpuri language has been neglected by A. I. R. Delhi even though it has become an international language; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Bhojpuri songs are included in the programmes of the Delhi Station of A.I.R.

Setting up of National Power Grid to Overcome Power Shortage

2399. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI SHRIKRISHNA AGARWAL:
SHRI DHAMANKAR:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what further steps have been taken to set up a National Power Grid to overcome the power shortage in the country;

(b) whether any scheme has been formulated in this regard; and

(c) if so ,the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The National Power Grid would

enolve from he Regional Power Grids and adequate inter-connections between these regional grids. During the Fifth Five Year Plan period, the regional grids are being strengthened by the construction of a number of 220 KV and 400 KV lines under a Centrally sponsored scheme. Interim Load Despatch Stations have been set up in the Northern, Southern and in the Eastern regions, and similar arrangements are being made in the Western region. It is proposed that permanent Load Despatch Stations should start functioning by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Even presently, inter-connections exist between different regions, though they are of limited capacities. Transfer of power, to the maximum extent possible, is generally being made between different States in a region, and between regions, even now.

P.M.'s talks with Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan

2400. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether she had a meeting with Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan, the Sarvodaya Leader, in the month of October, 1974; and

(b) if so, the specific issues discussed therein?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The Prime Minister met Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan on November 1, 1974.

(b) The talk concerned the demands put forward by Shri Jayaprakash Narayan. The Prime Minister made it clear to Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan that the Government and her Party were even more anxious than other parties or individuals to fight corruption and curb the power of money in elections. She ruled out the dissolution of the Bihar Assembly and pointed out that such dissolution would not serve the interest of democracy.

Arrest of Hoarders, Profiteers and Black Marketeers in Gujarat

2401. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many hoarders, profiteers and black-marketeers have been arrested from Gujarat during 25th October, 1974 to 4th November, 1974 and.

(b) the action taken against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Information is awaited from the Government of Gujarat and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Newsitem regarding picking up of Pakistani personnel from Saurashtra Coast

2402. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn towards a newsitem appearing in an English daily dated 19th October, 1974 regarding picking up of some Pakistani personnel from Saurashtra Coast on 16th October, 1974;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether Gujarat Government have sought the help of C.B.I. for interrogating them; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to information from the Government of Gujarat, 12 Pakistani nationals stated to have been carried by a launch from Muscat on promise of being dropped near Karachi were dropped instead between villages Dari and Navagam in Junagadh District. They were arrested on the 16th October, 1974 by the local police. Cases have been registered against them for breach of provisions of the Foreigners Act 1946 and the Passport (Entry Into India) Act 1920 and are under investigation.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

12.00 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE—contd.

IMPORT LICENCES CASE

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): What about my privilege motions? I have given notice....

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed anybody to speak. May I make one thing very clear?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have not been told that you have disallowed it.

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly sit down. Why do you get up? I am not allowing you.

I have said that unless what we have already is disposed of, we cannot take up others. But I will take notice of all, whether given by him, by Shri Vajpayee or others.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Under the rules, the matter must be of recent occurrence....

MR SPEAKER: I am not allowing you.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे एक मामले में आप की सलाह लेनी है । जो प्रिविलेज मोशन दिये गये हैं, उन में से एक मोशन उस समय के गृह मंत्री, श्री उमा शंकर दीक्षित, के खिलाफ है । वह हमारे सदन के सदस्य नहीं हैं । वह दूसरे सदन के सदस्य हैं । वह प्रिविलेज मोशन हम ने उन के खिलाफ एक मंत्री के नाते दिया है । लेकिन मुझे बताया गया है कि वह प्रिविलेज का मामला यहां नहीं उठाया जा सकता है । आप इस के बारे में स्पष्ट निर्देश दें ।

श्री दीक्षित अभी तक उस प्रिविलेज मोशन का जवाब देने के लिए नहीं आये हैं, जब कि दूसरे मंत्रियों—गृह मंत्री, विधि मंत्री और व्यापार मंत्री—ने अपने अपने वक्तव्य दे दिये हैं । लेकिन पुराने गृह मंत्री, जो आज भी मंत्रि मंडल के सदस्य हैं, आज कहां हैं ? वह अपने पुराने आश्वासन के बारे में इस सदन में आ कर सफाई क्यों नहीं देते हैं । आप उन्हें बुलाते क्यों नहीं हैं । इस तरह तो वह इस सदन की अवहेलना करने के और भी दोषी हैं । उन के खिलाफ मामला खड़ा है और वह चुप हैं । वह इस सदन में दिखाई नहीं देते हैं । प्रिविलेज मोशन एक मंत्री के खिलाफ लाया गया है, भले ही वह किसी भी सदन का सदस्य हो । क्या श्री दीक्षित की गैर-हाजिरी इस हाउस की नई अवहेलना और उस का नया अपमान नहीं है ?

MR. SPEAKER: I think you have raised a very important point whether a privilege can be raised against a Minister who is not a member of this House, but who is a member of the other House. But his position is clear as a minister. I am going to study this as to what is the position if a minister belongs to the other House. We have a clear position about a member of the other House. But if a member of the other House is a minister, where does

he stand? I cannot say anything offhand. Let me see the past precedents. I cannot exactly fix any time, but I shall try to see it at the earliest.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: (Begusarai): We have got two categories of privilege motions. One relates to ministers and the other to members. We have given a privilege motion against an hon. member of this House, i.e., Mr. Tulmohan Ram. We have heard some of the Ministers. One minister remains to be heard on this. But what about the hon. member against whom also we have given notice of a privilege motion? Would you also ask him to come and make a statement before the House?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): It is his choice; nobody can compel him.

MR. SPEAKER: This point is also very important, namely, at the time when this motion is being moved, whether the member against whom it is being moved has the right to be heard or whether his right arises only after it is admitted.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You have allowed the ministers to make statements earlier. In the matter of privilege, there should be absolutely no discrimination against a member.

MR. SPEAKER: These things can be split up into many parts. About the minister, I have already said, I will study what is the position. I will examine this also.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): We are not clear what you are going to examine. The privilege motion is against the Home Minister. The individual may change, but the Home Minister continues. That is why he is dealing with the matter.

MR. SPEAKER: I have to examine that.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Privilege relates to the person, not to the office, because the offence in committeed by an individual, by Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह प्रिविलेज मोशन व्यक्ति के खिलाफ होता है ।

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot deny that he did not give this assurance as a member.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: By the same token, if a minister is found to be corrupt and dishonest, would his successor in office be punished? No; it is the dishonest and corrupt minister who will be punished.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): By the argument of the opposition, no privilege motion can lie against Shri Dikshit or Shri Reddy. If the motion is that there has been a breach of an assurance, who gave the assurance? If it is Shri Umashankar Dikshit, then the question of nonfulfilment does not arise because he is not the Home Minister now. If on the other hand it is contended that Shri Reddy has not fulfilled the assurance, this contention cannot be raised because he is not the Home Minister who gave the assurance. So, according to their argument, there can be no privilege motion against either of them.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या इस का मतलब यह है कि हम किसी मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ प्रिविलेज मोशन लायें और उस से बचने के लिये उन्होंने उस को मिनिस्टर से हटा दिया , तब क्या होगा ?

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

यह मामला बड़ा गम्भीर है । आप ने वादा किया है कि आप विचार करेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक नई बात पैदा कर देते हैं । और फिर कहते हैं कि एक और गंभीर बात पैदा हो गई ।

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): Shri Dikshit gave the assurance as Home Minister. The Home Minister is continuing and whatever has to be dealt with is being dealt with by the Home Minister. Therefore, Shri Dikshit cannot be called upon to make a statement. Secondly, even if they had anything to say, good, bad or indifferent, they cannot force any member or minister to make a statement. On these two grounds, Shri Dikshit cannot be forced to make a statement. It is absolutely wrong and we cannot permit it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Even in a no confidence motion, nobody can compel the Prime Minister to make a statement. That is a different matter. If he does not choose to make a statement, let him do so.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Sir, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has just now given the most admirable logic that I have ever heard in this House. For somebody like the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to indulge in this sort of logic I can understand. It is his job. He is trying to save his job. But for the Prime Minister to give that logic I cannot understand.... (*Interruptions*). Madam Prime Minister, you rarely smile. But you were positively hilarious when he was talking.

The issue is that Mr. Uma Shankar Dikshit, as the Home Minister of Government of India, gave certain assurance to the Lok Sabha. I assume that even though, in reality, the joint responsibility of the Government would have disappeared by now, but, in fact, in appearance, as far as Parliament is concerned, that joint responsibility... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Does he want to move a joint privilege motion against the entire Government? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI PILOO MODY: As long as a Member of the Rajya Sabha, when he becomes the Minister, is allowed to come here, is allowed to speak and is allowed to perform his function as a Minister of the Government of India, are you suggesting that because he is a Member of the Rajya Sabha, he can come here and tell any number of** and not be accountable for it.... Why are you ringing the Bell?

MR. SPEAKER: What are you doing?

SHRI PILOO MODY: And if he is a Member of the Lok Sabha and he is a Minister, he can go and tell any number of** in the Rajya Sabha? What sort of argument is this? (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: This word should not be used. This will not form part of the record.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I am only making my submission. You said that you were going to study the problem and, therefore, I was giving my point of view. The accountability should be to the House where the statement was made. The accountability should be attached to the person and it cannot be attached to the successor.

MR. SPEAKER: How can it be? The person in office has to perform the function.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: He is on a point of submission. I rise on a point of order....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI PILOO MODY: Mr. Uma Shankar Dikshit, the Home Minister, gave an assurance on behalf of the Government of India and Mr. Brahmananda Reddy, the Home Minister, on

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

behalf of the Government of India, will have to discharge that assurance.

MR. SPEAKER: We stop this now.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am on a point of order under rule 222.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): On the privilege motions and on the question whether the CBI report should be laid on the Table of the House or not, you had said that you would allow me, Shri P. G. Mavalankar and a few others. You have conveniently forgotten that.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not forgotten. But I got involved in other matters.

Mr. Madhu Limaye has written to me that, since he is not coming here today, I may postpone it for tomorrow.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I object to it, Sir. How can you postpone it? Under what rule? Today Mr. Madhu Limaye asks for postponement, tomorrow Mr. Piloo Mody will ask for postponement, on the third day Mr. Vajpayee may ask for postponenment and on the fourth day, Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra will ask for postponement. Then, will you go on postponing it? I oppose this, Sir.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): You have only said that Mr. Limaye has written to you. I do not think you have said that you are postponing it.

MR. SPEAKER: I thought I would enquire from the members. If you agree, we may accept his request.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

MR. SPEAKER: Alright. Then we will not.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, yesterday I was trying to make a submission....

MR. SPEAKER: No submission. It must be a point of order.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Alright, Sir. My point of order is this. When, in this House, Shri Brahmananda Reddy quoted certain things from the CBI report....

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): He did not quote from the report. He has stated that very clearly.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: That was my assumption. Our contention was that it was a quotation from the report but without the quotation marks and we requested you to ask him, under rule 368, to lay the report on the Table of the House. But the hon. Minister said that he had not quoted. On that day also I raised the same point of order requesting you to go through the CBI report, that particular portion. In our opinion, that was a quotation. You are the only judge, Sir, because you have got the relevant portion of the report or the relevant report. If it is established that a particular sentence or sentences or para mentioned by him—which according to us is a quotation from the CBI report—tallies with what is contained in the report, then, under rule 368, he should be asked to lay the report on the Table of the House.

Another point is this, and I want your ruling on this. You have not directed him to lay the report; you have said that it is upto the Government to do it. But they are not going to lay the report on the Table of the House. Therefore, I have already moved a motion, yesterday, and I request you to put that motion to the vote of the House. Whether that motion is in order or not, it is for you to judge. My motion is very simple. It says that this House appoints a Committee of various members of this House—members to be selected by you,—with you as the Chairman to go through the entire report, every aspect of the report and then come before the House to say whether the report should be laid on the Table of the House or not. This is a very simple motion. This House may reject it. Even then I shall be satisfied.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

Otherwise, I will tell you, Sir, what is going to happen. Nothing is secret in this country and within four or five days, you will see that the report is in my hand or in his hand. We will spring a surprise and then you will ask us to lay the report,—as was done by Shri H. V. Kamath. I want a ruling from you whether my motion is in order or not. If you really find it in order, then kindly allow me to move the motion. Let the motion be defeated. I shall be satisfied. Let the country know where do we stand.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It is a good motion.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): You may admit this motion and put it to vote and let the matter be finished.

MR. SPEAKER: My ruling was that when we are already seized of one motion....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Kindly read my motion.

MR. SPEAKER: I will take notice of all motions, whether privilage or others, whether of Mr. Banerjee or of others.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: My motion has nothing to do with the privilege motion. Privilege motion is theirs. My motion is very simple that a Committee of Lok Sabha be constituted with the hon. Speaker as the Chairman to go through the entire report submitted to the hon. Speaker by the Home Minister and take a final decision whether or not the report should be laid on the Table of the House. It is a simple one.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): I have also given notice of a motion and you do not care to take notice of that.

MR SPEAKER: I absolutely do not deny your right to move a motion or a privilege motion. I take due notice of all of them and as soon as this one is disposed of, we will take all others also, but not during the time when the discussion is going on one motion.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Should I then take it that it is pending?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Is the discussion on the privilege motion to continue for the whole of the session?

MR. SPEAKER: I think it is upto you to conclude it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: To resolve the conundrum in which we find ourselves, if we accept the motion of Mr. Banerjee and of Prof. Mukerjee, that will resolve your difficulty and the difficulty of the entire House. Let them reject it.

MR. SPEAKER: In that case it will be put before the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The Business Advisory Committee only fixes the time, nothing else.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We, on this side of the House, are unanimous. . .

MR. SPEAKER: Now you fix the time whether this one should be taken or postponed and when the other one is to be taken. After all we cannot be seized of two motions at one and the same time. It is upto you because we are already seized of a motion.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The motions of Mr. Banerjee and Prof. Mukerjee, according to you, are admissible under the Rules. Then this problem that we have been facing for the last six to seven days can be resolved, as Mr. Mishra has said. We are trying to help you out of your difficulty also.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): The House is already

seized of a privilege motion. Now, the hon. Members have started another matter and they do not want to finish the privilege motion. I will submit it to you—let the privilege motion be decided.

MR. SPEAKER: If you say that it will stop all my problems, need I presume that this privilege motion also lapses?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: No, no.

MR. SPEAKER: Then, how will it solve my problem?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The privilege motion does not end because of that.

MR. SPEAKER: Unless that is disposed of, we cannot take up the other one.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Under what rule this Motion of Mr. Banerjee will come in? Under what rule? That will not supercede the other one.

MR. SPEAKER: We are aware of that rule.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I wish to make a submission explaining why I have given notice of that Motion and that is this, that you, Sir, gave a ruling which, in spite of your considering it to be categorical, was found to be so difficult of implementation that in defiance of all rules, the Speaker's ruling remains unimplemented. After all, when you gave a decision, it has to be implemented. The book says so. If it is not implemented your job is only half done and to that extent, in order to see that your ruling is properly and concretely implemented the only way is to come out with this.

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly allow me to give a chance to these gentlemen. As soon as we dispose of this motion we will see the others. It is impossible not to discuss when we are seized of this, which is already under discussion. In the meantime we cannot introduce another new thing into the discussion. So I cannot accept that.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Certain documents you got from the Home Minister. You brought in this thing.

MR. SPEAKER: I returned everything to him. I am not prepared to discuss the merits of it....

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: From the Chair you said you are in possession of documents from Mr. so and so...

MR. SPEAKER: I made it clear, I have nothing to do with it.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: If you say you cannot deal with it, the House has to deal with it and you have to nominate whoever you like to examine this position.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot say I don't know what to do with it; the House has to be helped. Mr. Shamim.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I have been standing again and again. I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Mr. Shamim because I promised to hear him yesterday.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am on a point of order. This is what you said yesterday. Will you kindly hear me?

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: I remind you of your promise you made yesterday.

MR. SPEAKER: I will give you chance, in between there is intervention by Mr. Stephen.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, I am rising on a point of order. I have to assert my right to speak.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: With your permission, Sir,—

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: My point of order is with respect to his right to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: May I request you all to sit down? I called Mr. Shamim. That is why I am asking you, Mr. Stephen to sit down. I dispose of your point of order.

Mr. Shamim desires to raise another point of order. This kind of thing detracts us so much that it will take quite a few minutes to come to the normal position. Now, Mr. Shamim.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, I rise on a point of order. Yesterday when we adjourned. . . (*Interruptions*), why don't you hear me? I am on a point of order and I must be heard. My point of order is this.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Stephen, I have already called Mr. Shamim.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN:**

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever you say will not go on record. Unless I call you I am not allowing you. Mr. Stephen, will you kindly sit down? You are so much excited. As you will see the proceedings of yesterday, these gentlemen will be given the first chance to raise their points of order and then later on I shall call the others.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am reading:

> "So, we will take it up again tomorrow. Then I will hear only Shri S. M. Banerjee, Shri Sezhiyan and Shri P. G. Mavalankar."

I am rising on a point of order today. Only these three people have been allowed and they alone come into the picture. My second point of order is that after hearing Mr. Banerjee, no one other than these Members must be heard. Shri Shamim is not in the picture.

SHRI PILOO MODY: These three wanted to speak to-day. Others cannot be allowed. Only Mr. Shamim will be allow to speak. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): He has already called Mr. Shamim. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: All of you will please sit down. When this came to me I had mentioned Mr. Shamim's name also. But, unfortunately, it was left out. I corrected it this morning.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Now, my point of order is relevant.

MR. SPEAKER: When this list came to me, I corrected it this morning. I told the Secretary General that there are only three names and asked him about the fourth name. We came to know that this was Mr. Shamim. I did not know that you had been quarrelling on this, all the time.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Sir, in the last few days, we have been generating more heat than light. I would like to draw your attention not on a point of order but points of order, points of order which relate to the business of the House, how a Member is called and how a Member sometimes fails to get your eye. In any case, this practice is established by now that what matters here is not the power of arguments but it is the lung power which matters. So, the first point of order on which you will have to decide is, how Members will be called in future. Otherwise, all those Members who do not have louder voices will definitely be discriminated against which is not a very healthy practice in parliamentary democracy.

Secondly, coming to this issue, I think in the last six days—I am not very good at arithmetics but I have consulted people who know more of arithmetics than I do—we have spent about ten lakhs of rupees of public money on debating this issue. The total amount of licences involved in this scandal is Rs. 28 lakhs. Now,

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**Not recorded.*

on whose shoulders the responsibility for this wastage of money should be placed? Sir, having made this point, I would like to make one other pertinent point. What is the demand which we have been making, why so much time has been wasted and now is it that the Government has made it an issue of prestige and why? The simple and pure demand is that this particular report should be placed on the table of the House. Nothing more, nothing less. We are not demanding the resignation of the Ministers or the Ministry. We are not demanding anything else. We claim our natural right to know what the CBI authorities know, what the Prime Minister knows and what the Home Minister knows. The only plea which Government seems to have taken is this *sub judice* plea. It has been said that in this country when the Bhiwandi Enquiry Commission was holding its proceedings, criminal proceedings were going on, the plea of *sub judice* was not taken. In America, when the Watergate issue was being considered by the House Judiciary Committee, criminal proceedings were going on and the *sub-judice* plea was not taken. The whole country wants to know, why, is it that the entire Government along with the ruling party, is determined not to lay this particular document on the table of the House. Now, while apportioning blame, I am pained to say that even the Chair cannot escape the responsibility by prolonging this agony. In your wisdom, Sir, you have to make up your mind one way or the other. Even if your decision goes against our plea, you could tell us. I am sure, with anguish, we would accept that decision. But, this practice of the Opposition trying to pass on the bug to the Government, Government trying to pass on the bug to the Opposition and your returning the bug, results in the wastage of public money. We have already wasted Rs. 10 lakhs. Within the next three days, we are likely to waste another Rs. 3 lakhs. My humble request is, please bring this agony to an end and the only way for you is to decide it yourself and not depend on the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot do that. I am sorry, I have made my position very clear. Shri Sezhiyan. He is not here. Shri Mavalankar.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad) rose—

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): Why do you want more public money be wasted? Let not any more public money be wasted.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Let me say at the outset that I shall not be able to raise my voice in advancing my arguments not only because I feel that this House is a place where people speak and talk and not shout, but also because of another very difficult and personal reason. It is two years today since I am living in Western Court, the MPs hostel, here in New Delhi. I had made several requests to you and other authorities that I have been forced not to fast unto death but to eat unto death at that place! So I have no energy left to shout as I have been without meals there.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Why?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: It is rotten food, uneatable food, at the Western Court MPs hostel. I have no energy to shout because I have been without proper and clean meals for the last two years. . . (*Interruptions*) at the Western Court.

MR. SPEAKER: You have got a room there. If you do not mind, you could kindly move to my place where I will provide you with all facilities. I have got enough of accommodation. You are used to that house, you have lived there with your distinguished father. Even if you do not take me in that sense, at least as a brother you can live with me. We will look after you till matters in the Western Court are straightened.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. May I also say that I am grateful to you for remembering my father whose 86th birthday happens to fall today?

MR. SPEAKER: We all pay our homage to him.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: My place is where my place ought to be and I cannot accept your gracious hospitality. I may occasionally have a meal with you, but not everyday.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That offer was indeed very gracious of you, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: We will personally go there and plead.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Having thanked you for the opportunity given to me. . .

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): I have been eating in the Western Court for the last 14 years. You should extend your hospitality to me also.

MR. SPEAKER: I can say not about the member who never complained but the member who is not happy there. I was shocked to hear it. He sent a complaint. I asked the office to look into it. But I feel very sorry.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Kozhikode): I have been there for 14 years and I deserve your hospitality most.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: In fact, both of them deserve a hospital now.

MR. SPEAKER: He does not want hospitality to be provided, but wants a hospital!

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Having expressed my gratitude, I wish to offer my apologies to you if I have offended you in any way yesterday when I intervened and requested you to let me speak. It was never my intention to offend you in any way, directly or indirectly, and the high office you are occupying.

Now the question before the House is not a question which can be decided by majority or minority, majority on that side and minority on this side. This issue relates to the honour of the whole House. I am glad the hon. the Leader of the House is present in the House for the last some days and I am happy that she is actively participating. After all, we expect that from the Leader of the House. Yesterday she also said, while taking exception to many of the speeches and points of order from the Opposition benches that a small portion of the House cannot hold the whole House, especially the majority side, to ransom. I am not going into the question of small and big size, but I must say that although this portion is small, it represents a bigger electorate in the country.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Let him make his point of order without going into all these things.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: If you will kindly examine, as you have already promised us to examine, the records of the last six days, what has been said, what kinds of things have been said, then I am very much within my point of order in everything that I am saying. I may again say that although this is a small proportion of this House, it represents a larger proportion of the electorate. It is only because of certain electoral defects, and more than that, because of the rigging and the unfair way in which the elections are held and because of the money power, that there are distortions.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): How is it relevant to the point of order?

MR. SPEAKER: You had sought my permission to raise a point of order but now you are making a speech.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I also want your ruling on one serious observation made by one of my friends from the Congress Benches yesterday; I do not want to name him. He referred to Shri Vajpayee's speech when Shri Vajpayee said that until the CBI report was placed on the Table of the House, we would not allow the proceedings to go ahead. . . (*Interruptions*). I want your ruling on this point.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of my ruling on this. You give your point of order.

SHRI PILOO MODY: The Congress Members of Parliament are totally unaware of the great debate across the country going on about electoral reform.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: If any Member of the Opposition Parties or any Independent says or does something which is unparliamentary according to the view of the majority, can they drive them out?

AN HON. MEMBER: Why not?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Do it if you have the power; you cannot do it; that is my point. It has gone on record yesterday—I want your guidance, not one or two but many Members of the Congress Party said, I almost quote them—that if the Opposition want to obstruct, we also know how to obstruct and would not allow the proceedings to go on.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon): I never said so; I said that if the Chair was shown disrespect, then we were not going to allow it . . .
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Let them not think in terms of shouting or obstructing.

Coming to main issues, there are two main aspects involved. One is the more restricted and more immediate aspect and the other is more important and certainly relevant and broadbased. The restricted aspect is, if I may put it quickly and briefly: it is for the Chair to decide whether the various assurances given by the Ministers on the floor of the House during the last session and the early part of this session have been implemented not only in letter but also in spirit. It is for the Chair to decide and I am glad the Chair is going to examine the speeches of various Ministers. I will not tire the House by quoting from at least one of them, the hon. Law Minister who in four speeches he made on the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 9th. . . Sir, please do not interrupt. His four speeches are full of contradictions. If he says that what he said on the 9th is not final and what he said on the 3rd or 4th or 5th is final, please give a ruling whether the Minister's final observations were final or the previous observations were final.

MR. SPEAKER: A point of order should appear to be a point of order, not a speech.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: My next point is that the Government have deliberately gone in vulgar haste in expediting the CBI report while in many other matters we know that the CBI has not gone ahead and submitted their reports. My point is that while the session was going to start on the 11th November, on that very same day Government deliberately went to court to make the whole matter *sub judice* and thus deny this House an opportunity of discussing it. Apart from the criminal aspects involved, the Chair will have to go into this point of order. Apart from the criminal aspects, there was certain political, parliamentary and moral aspects involved. If you ask the Minister not to place the CBI Report before the House, before the Parliament and before the country, this House will be deprived of the chance to go into the parliamentary, political and moral aspects of the matter. While examining all the evidence before you, let

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

the Chair give a clearcut ruling. I suggest that the Chair should consider the appointment of a special committee representing all shades of opinion; so that it will be a parliamentary committee. You should take the House into confidence or there could be a secret session as Mr. Bosu said. If the Government is determined not to give information to the House, this House has a duty to see that its right to know everything about public affairs safeguarded. That right is being denied. Therefore your ruling must be definite, firm and clearcut and positive. Government deliberately put you in a dilemma. If the Government is so honest why are they afraid of truth? If they have nothing to hide, let everything come to the House. I hope you will not take an attitude of hesitation, but an attitude of firmness so that this Parliament and the country can protect its dignity and indeed enhance its dignity.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sezhiyan is not here. There are some volumes of this debate in the last week and I will have to go through it and cull out various points and come out with my ruling sometime latter, not tomorrow but next week. I want to see all the points raised by you because you have raised many points, either on this or that. Many things have come in and I think it is difficult to remember them. We adjourn now for lunch to re-assemble at 2. I have closed this matter and I will give my ruling sometime later.

13.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at Five Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT, 1951

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): On behalf of Shri Om Mehta, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(i) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Twentieth Amendment Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 467(E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th November, 1974.

(ii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Twenty-first Amendment Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 468(E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th November, 1974.

(iii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Twenty-second Amendment Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 469(E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th November, 1974.

(iv) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 470(E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th November, 1974.

(v) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Sixth Amendment Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 471(E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th November, 1974.

(vi) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 1974, published in No-

tification No. G.S.R. 472 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th November, 1974.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8580/74.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 464(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd November, 1974 issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944, together with an explanatory note. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8581/74.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CENTRAL SILK BOARD FOR 1973-74

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Silk Board for the year 1973-74, under section 12A of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8582/74.]

INDIAN TELEGRAPHS (9TH AMDT.) RULES, 1974

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Telegraphs (Ninth Amendment) Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1132 in Gazette of India dated the 19th October, 1974, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8583/74.]

COFFEE (AMDT.) RULES, 1974, REPORT (1974) OF TARIFF COMMISSION, GOVT. RESOLUTION re. GOVT. DECISIONS ON THE REPORT AND A STATEMENT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Coffee (Amendment) Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1163 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd November, 1974, under sub-section (3) of section 48 of the Coffee Act, 1942. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8584/74.]

(2) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951:—

(i) (a) Report (1974) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Sericulture Industry.

(b) Government Resolution No. 13(1)-Tar/74 dated the 23rd November, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) notifying Government's decisions on the above Report.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the Report mentioned at (i)(a) above.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8585/74.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER DELHI SIKH GURDWARAS ACT, 1971 AND A STATEMENT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 39 of the Delhi Sikh Gurdwaras Act, 1971:—

(i) The Delhi Sikh Gurdwaras (Second Amendment) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. F.18/47/74-Judl. in Delhi Gazette dated the 7th November, 1974.

(ii) The Delhi Sikh Gurdwara Management Committee (Election of Members) (Amendment) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. F.18(19)/73-Judl. in Delhi Gazette dated 19th November, 1974.

(iii) The Delhi Sikh Gurdwaras Management Committee (Registration of Electors) (Second Amendment) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. F.18(19)/73-Judl. in Delhi Gazette dated the 19th December, 1974.

(2) A statement explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the above Notifications simultaneously.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8586/74.]

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED ARSON AND SETTING ON FIRE OF LABOURERS' JHUGGIS AT JAUNPUR VILLAGE IN MEHRAULI (DELHI)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Sir, I call the attention of the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"Reported arson and setting on fire of labourers' jhuggis at Jaunpur village in Mehrauli (Delhi) resulting in the death of two infants."

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): Sir, according to the information furnished by the Delhi Administration, on 25th November, 1974, at 6.30 A.M. a report was lodged by one Bassu at Mehrauli Police Station that 25 Jhuggis and three chhapars of a labour camp at Jonapur Pahari, about 10 Kms. south of Mehrauli were burnt at about midnight between 24th-25th November, 1974. A total of 26 families, consisting of 106 persons in all were affected by this disaster. Two infants, a six months old boy and a one year old girl were burnt to death. It was alleged by the victims that on 24th November, 1974, at about 8 P.M. one Kalu Ram, Contractor had asked them that they should desert Bir Chand, another Contractor and work with him instead. This offer was rejected by the labourers as Bir Chand paid them better wages. On this Kalu Ram threatened them with dire consequences and left. It is alleged that at about midnight he returned with about 10 persons armed with lathies and set fire to the jhuggis. The complainant Bassu was reportedly hit with a lathi while trying to

rescue his son aged six months. In the process the latter fell near the door of the jhuggi. Bassu was thus prevented from rescuing the child, who was burnt to death. A one year old daughter of another labourer was burnt as she was left inside the flaming jhuggi through a misunderstanding between her parents about her whereabouts. The culprits while retreating are also alleged to have removed silver ornaments from the person of some of the women folk.

On receipt of this report the police immediately registered a case FIR No. 349 dated 25th November, 1974, under sections 436|302|147|148|149 IPC at Police Station Mehrauli and rushed to the spot. Section 395 IPC was also added later on. The dead bodies were removed for post-mortem and the crime team and the experts from Central Forensic Science Laboratory were summoned to the spot. Superintendent of Police, South District, and Sub-Divisional Police Officer, Hauz Khas, also visited the place to supervise the investigations. Five persons, including the elder brother of Contractor Kalu Ram have since been arrested and vigorous efforts are being made to apprehend Kalu Ram and the remaining accused persons. Action under sections 82/83 Cr.P.C. for declaring the remaining accused as proclaimed offenders has been taken and their moveable property has been attached. Addl. District Magistrate (South) also visited the spot and relief measures were organised. A sum of Rs. 50 was disbursed to each of the 26 families who were also given rations for three days. Alternative temporary accommodation was arranged for the victims and they were also given some advance payment by contractor Bir Chand. Additional relief measures are under consideration of the Delhi Administration. It is a matter of great regret that such a gruesome tragedy has taken place. Police is making vigorous efforts to apprehend the remaining culprits.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: As the hon. Home Minister said this is a very regrettable incident which happened just under our very nose. We cannot say that the Government is lacking in their attitude. The Government has acted very promptly and arrested five people. It is good. But meantime it has raised some relevant points which I would like to place before the Government.

These people who are living in jhuggies and jhopries are workers and poor labourers. They are shunted from one corner to another. There is no job security for them. There is no proper wage system. These contractors treat them as slaves and say 'Either you come with me or I will kill you'. They threaten them, 'I will put fire to your jhuggies if you do not obey my orders'. That is the condition of these people. It must have drawn the attention of the Government. But what is the attitude they are going to take towards these poor people with regard to job security, payment of proper wages and proper living conditions? The term 'living conditions' is a wide term. But they work for 10 or 12 hours a day and what is the wage they get? What is the job security? These contractors treat them very miserably. The contractors have become a new class in this country and since independence they have become a moneyed people with all their black money. With their money power they think they can intimidiate and use all their force on these poor people. They think whatever happens, they can escape with their money power. It is a social problem. I am very glad my colleague, Shri H. K. L. Bhagat, took up this matter and he demanded three things from the Lt. Governor. One is the arrest of the culprits which the Government have already done. The other is about relief. The Rs. 50 given is inadequate and I am sure the Home Minister will agree. I am glad that he is taking further measures. It is said that they were

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

given three days' ration. It is all not adequate. Adequate relief should be given to these people. About hundred families are affected. The Minister said that some more measures are being taken. I request the Home Minister should spell out what are the specific relief measures they are taking. Some measures have already been suggested by Mr. Bhagat. The other thing is the security. They have no security of job. Then, their lives are in danger. I want full security should be ensured for these poor workers and their families. The Home Minister said that Police patrolling has been intensified. It is not enough. The confidence of the people has been shaken and the Government must take immediate measures to restore that confidence so that they can live in peace.

Then this kind of contract system, hired labour and contract labour and the slavery system has to be stopped. I want to know what specific measures are being taken in this regard. What are the steps being taken by the Government to apprehend the remaining culprits?

SHRI DARBARA SINGH (Hoshiarpur): The permit of the contractors should be cancelled.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: The hon. Member has raised some wider questions like housing to the poor, proper wages and all that. It is difficult to cover wider points in this short discussion. But I would like to inform the honourable House that very effective action is being taken to apprehend the rest of the accused. The fact that some of the contractors are rich does not matter. However rich they may be, however powerful they may be, so far as this matter is concerned, very effective steps are being taken by the police to apprehend the rest of the accused, to bring them before a court of law as quickly as possible. So far as relief is concerned I hope that the Delhi Administration would take some other steps to give further relief to these victims. As I said, very effective and quick steps will be taken out only to apprehend the rest of the accused but also to bring them before a court of law. You would have seen from my statement that property worth about Rs. 80,000 or 1 lakh has already been attached.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the licences be confiscated? He is a licenced contractor.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I have to find out what the legal implications are, what the contract is about, etc.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राजधानी दिल्ली में ऐसी घटनायें घटें, यह केवल शर्मनाक और लज्जा की ही बात नहीं है, किन्तु इस से कई सवाल खड़े होते हैं, जिन की ओर मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं। श्री वलायुर रवि जी ने भी इस बात की ओर संकेत किया है कि एक ऐसे वर्ग का उदय हुआ है जिन के पास पैसा है और ये लोग छोटे वर्ग को गुलाम जैसा समझते हैं। किन्तु सवाल यह है कि ऐसे छोटे वर्ग पर लगातार अत्याचार क्यों होते हैं। माननीय गृह मंत्री महोदय जरा अन्तर्मुख हो कर इस के बारे में सोचें। राजा कालस्य कारणम् यदि अपनी जिम्मेदारी को आप टालना चाहेंगे तो इस सवाल का हल नहीं होगा, इस जिम्मेदारी को आप को स्वीकार करना पड़ेगा कि राजधानी दिल्ली में कुछ ऐसे दादा

वर्ग खड़े हो गये हैं जिन को कुछ भी करने में झिझक और शर्म महसूस नहीं होती है। इस का कारण यह है कि ये दादा वर्ग चुनाव के दिनों में अधिकार रूढ़ दल के काम आते हैं, इस लिये इस तरह की बातें करने में उन को किसी तरह का डर या भय नहीं होता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why drag this party or that party? Why bring in this party or that party?

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सिक्योरिटी की बात उन्होंने कही है-मैं इस बात को जानता हूं। लेकिन यह वर्ग पैदा क्यों हो गया है ? मैं एक बात का उल्लेख करना चाहता हूं—

The victims who were terrified by these sudden attacks could not muster courage to report the incident to the police at night.

यानी वे 26 परिवार और 106 लोग होते हुए भी बाद में उन्होंने जा कर पुलिसवालों को सूचना दी। पहले ही उन के अन्दर ऐसी हिम्मत क्यों नहीं थी—इस के बारे में गहराई में जा कर जांच करनी होगी। इतना सब कुछ होने के बाद भी पुलिस को सूचना देने तक का साहस उन के अन्दर न हो—इस का क्या मतलब है—यह हम जानना चाहते हैं ?

पुलिस वालों ने कहा है—पैट्रोल को इन्टेन्सिफाई कर दिया जायगा। इस का मतलब है कि किसी न किसी रूप में पैट्रोल वहां पर पहले से था, यदि था तो इतनी बड़ी घटना का पता क्यों नहीं लगा ? इतनी ग्रूसम ट्रेजिडी हो गई, जिस में एक लड़का और एक लड़की मरे। उनका सर्वस्व खत्म हो गया, घर जल गया ऐसी घटना दिल्ली की राजधानी में हो जाय और यह दादागीरी चलती है इस के मूल में जाना पड़ेगा।

अभी अभी जो स्टेटमेन्ट आया है, उस के अनुसार जो कालू राम, चीफ ऐक्यूज्ड है, वह भी अभी तक सरकार को नहीं मिला है। यानी वह कौन है, क्या है, उस के ब्हेयर अबाउट्स का जरूर पता होगा क्योंकि वह ठेकेदार है। ऐसी स्थिति में यदि राजधानी की पुलिस उस को नहीं पकड़ सकती तो यह पुलिस विभाग के लिये कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है। कल रात घटना हो गई, सुबह पता चला। सब कुछ होने के बाद गृह मंत्री महोदय को बताना चाहिये था कि उस व्यक्ति को पकड़ लिया गया। लेकिन उस कालू राम को न पकड़ कर उस के बड़े भाई को पकड़ा है। मैं चाहूंगा कि उस को जल्दी पकड़ा जाय और पकड़ने पर ऐसी कड़ी सजा उस को मिले जिस से आगे चल कर ऐसी घटना न हो सके। इतना सरकार का रोब होना चाहिये, जो कि आजकल कम हो गया है। मैं मानता हूं कि हर जगह सरकार नहीं जा सकती, लेकिन जो सरकार का रोब होता है, वही खत्म हो गया है। न स्मगलर सरकार से डरते हैं और न दादा लोग डरते हैं। Government is Government after all. किस दल की सरकार है इस का सवाल नहीं है। लेकिन धीरे धीरे दादागीरी करने वालों के मन में सरकार का भय खत्म होना यह चिन्ता की बात है।

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

जो राहत दी है वह भी बिल्कुल मजाक है—50 रु० और तीन दिन का राशन। Additional relief measures are under consideration

अभी तक अन्डर कंसीडरेशन है। That further relief measures are on the way ऐसा कुछ होता तो मैं समझता। The most inactive Government considers actively and does not arrive at a solution. वह चलता ही रहता है। इसलिये कल से कम अभी गृह मंत्री जी आश्वासन दें कि

Adequate measures will be undertaken immediately within 24 hours.

तब जा कर हम को संतोष होगा।

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Just now I have received information that one more person had been arrested. This is now the sixth man who has been arrested. Five had already been arrested.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: What about Kalu Ram, the Chief accused person?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: He will be arrested. There is no question of his not being arrested. As I have already stated, vigorous steps are being taken in this regard. You may also see the sections quoted in my statement—436—mischief by burning the dwelling house, 302 is a case of murder and unlawful assembly, 147, 148 and in addition 395 as some property was stolen away at that time. 395 is for dacoity. These are most serious sections under the Penal Code and there is no softness about it.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: Sections are not important but the persons have been let off.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: So far as police investigation is concerned, there were proper witnesses and therefore case was put up in the court of law with all the relevant material and Sections.

My submission is that area under this police station is about 58 kilometres and several villages are within the jurisdiction of this police station. In fact there is patrolling every day but they cannot go to one village everyday. In fact, I have known that on 21st and 22nd there was patrolling even in this area. Unfortunately when patrolling is in other areas, these things happen. I agree with you that this high-handed behaviour of new rich or old rich does not seem to be good to us and we have to put it down.

Therefore, it is the endeavour of the police to see that they apprehend the culprits and lodge a chargesheet.

So far as relief is concerned, the relief which was rushed to them is Rs. 50 and some other relief in the form of rice, meat etc. was also rushed to them. This was the immediate step taken. What further relief and how much of it should be given will be done by the Delhi Administration. I would also like to give my advice to the Delhi Administration.

श्री भागीरथ भंवर (झालावाड़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आये दिन इस प्रकार की घटनायें देश में होती रहती हैं। जिन की रिपोर्ट हम को समय समय पर मिलती रहती हैं। यह जो दिल्ली में घटना हुई है? खास कर के गरीब, जिन की नमजदूरी और मकान का किराना है, ऐसे लोगों की सूखी झोंपड़ियां जलती रहती हैं

और शासन इस सम्बन्ध में बिल्कुल ही उदासीन है। इस घटना के बारे में, जैसा कि और माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा गरीबों के लिये न मकान और न काम का कोई ठिकाना है, शासन की ओर से जो नारे दिये जाते हैं मकानों के लिये, जमीन के लिये, उन की मजदूरी के लिये अगर उन बातों की व्यवस्था हो जाय, तो बड़े से बड़े ठेकेदार भी इन लोगों की हत्यायें नहीं कर सकते। लेकिन गरीब मजदूर का शोषण करने के लिये इस तरह की घटनायें देश में अनेक स्थानों पर होती रहती हैं। मैं निश्चित रूप से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या इस घटना के पूर्व इन मजदूरों ने या इन मजदूरों के हमदर्द ठेकेदार वीर चन्द ने कोई रिपोर्ट की थी? यदि हां तो पुलिस ने इस सम्बन्ध में अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही की कि नहीं? और यदि नहीं तो क्यों नहीं की?

ठेकेदारों के लिये भी लाइसेंस होता है काम करने के लिए, ए, बी, सी, क्लास का और उन को भी नियमों का पालन करना पड़ता है। अगर इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कानून नहीं हो तो ठेकेदारों के लिये भी ऐसा कानून शासन बनायेगा जिस में किसी भी मजदूर को परेशान करने या उस की मजदूरी काट लेने या दूसरे ठेकेदार के मजदूरों को प्रभावित कर के ले आना और फिर उन को परेशान करना, इस तरह की हरकतों को रोका जा सके? क्या शासन ऐसे कोई नियम बनायेगा?

तीसरी बात मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि मकान के लिये उन के अस्थायी तौर से रहने की व्यवस्था की है। लेकिन वह मजदूर इतने गरीब हैं कि न लकड़ी इकट्ठी कर सकते हैं और न छप्पर के लिये कोई साधन इकट्ठा कर सकते हैं? तो स्थाई रूप से उन के रहने की कोई व्यवस्था हो इस की शासन कोई व्यवस्था करेगा? यदि हां, तो किस रूप में, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं।

यह जो घटना हुई है इस के बारे में क्या शासन कोई इन्क्वायरी कमेटी या कोई ऐसी समिति का गठन करेगा जो इस की जांच करे कि आखिर इस तरह की घटनाओं के पीछे किन का हाथ रहता है? क्यों कि हो सकता है कि कुछ गुण्डे इस में शामिल हों जो दिल्ली में पनप रहे हैं? तो इस की कोई जांच होनी चाहिये और गुण्डागर्दी को सही मानें में रोकना चाहिये। क्योंकि अगर गुंडे बढ़ते गये तो गरीबों का रहना मुश्किल हो जायेगा। ऐसी हरकतों को खत्म करने के लिये सरकार को कोई सख्त कदम उठाना चाहिये।

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Sir, this area—particularly, this place—I say, there is no reasen to apprehend, that it is a troubled one. In fact, it was at about 8-30 p.m. that Shri Kalu Ram had come and threatened them. This thing had happened during midnight. As Mr. Joshi mentioned, this thing happened between 12 and 1 during midnight and the police station is 10 k.m. away from this place as I have already submitted in my statement. The firing took place here and their belongings were lost and they were all in a sort of a confused situation. The police station is too far away from there and so they could not go there. Now, shelter was also arranged for them in the adjoining houses of private parties. As I have already submitted, property worth about Rs. 8,000 was also seized. Now, my submission is this. I have already informed the House and I would like to assure them again that action will be taken irrespective of the fact whether Kalu Ram is a rich man or a poor man—it does not matter to us—because this is a high handed action where poor people have been affected. It is also said that in the colony most of them are Harijans and there are some Rajputs as well. Even among the accused, it seems that there are some Harijans, who are in the pay roll of Kalu Ram. Whatever that be, I would like to assure the House

[Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy]

through you, Sir, that watever action Government is capable of taking, will be taken; vigorous, effective and quick action will be taken.

श्री भागीरथ भंवर : घटना के पहले भी क्या यह सही है कि बहुत दिनों से झगड़ा चला आ रहा था और पहले भी पुलिस में रिपोर्ट दर्ज करवाई गई थी —

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I have already submitted that as far as this jhuggi colony is concerned, it has not come into public notice in regard to any trouble. No trouble had arisen there before. This Kalu Ram seems to have brought those labourers from a certain place and placed them under his service. When Bir Chand gave them better wages, naturally, they went to him. Probably, Kalu Ram got enranged and did all this. Probably, being a contractor, he is a rich man. I do not know. But the fact of his being a rich man does not affect us. The point is, these atrocities which have been committed will certainly be dealt with in a proper way.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA (Gurdaspur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, quite a lot of ground has been covered by my hon. friends.. But Sir, if it were an isolated phenomenon, I would not have wasted the time of the House or sought to move a Call Attention Motion. This is the outcome of a way of thinking which has persisted in a very large section of the society that they can get away with anything that they can indulge in murder or loot or rape. This is not the only incident of its knid. Eeveryday, in the newspapers, we read that so many Harijans have been murdered, that so many jhuggis and so many villages have been set on fire etc. This incident gained some publicity because this had happened within the precincts of the Capital. There are thousands and thousands of such incidents happening every day in our country. But, no notice is taken by the Government because the poor people cannot afford to go to Pressmen. Policemen are also in league with such people and actually policemen are in the pay roll of such goondas. Otherwise, nobody would dare to take law into their own hands as they did here. It was more than twenty years ago that we gave upto ourselves a Constitution and before it, all persons, whether they are paupers or princes and whether they live in palaces or jhuggis, are equal. But, could there be a greater joke than to give Rs. 50 to these people who have suffered in this incident? If such an incident had taken place in some palatial building, thousands of rupees would have been given by way of relief, grant and what not It would have been much better if they had not given relief to these people than to pay them a paltry sum of Rs, 50. This is an insult and joke perpetrated on these people. So, I would like to know what has the Government done to remove the kind of thinking amoag the privileged people. After freedom, a poor man has as much rights as a rich man. The kind of impression that is there among the rich people should be removed. I very much regret to say that the Government, except shedding crocodile tears whenever such incidents happen, have not done anything to remove that impression or that feeling among the privileged people. India is now free and in free India, the poor are as much human being as the rich. I would only like to know from the hon. Home Minister whether any systematic effort is being made by the Governmet publicity department or the propaganda department to remove such feelings among the people who before Independence used to do whatever they liked.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: None of us here, including Government, is shedding any crocodile tears. We are shedding real tears. It is not proper generalise and say that all police are in the yay of goondas. That will not be correct. In fact, you will

be discouraging the efficient action that may be taken by the police officers. When they are taking effective and speedy action, it is for us to encourage them to do it and to book the culprits as quickly as possible.

Secondly, I do agree that the relief afforded just now is not adequate. I also submitted that the relief given was immediately given on the spot almost and therefore further relief, in what way, how and how much and all that will have to be considered by the Delhi administration. I have already made my submission regarding that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): The plight of those who live in jhuggis and jhompris is sad. The hon. Minister must realise that all of us who have been elected to this House or to the Metropolitan Council and so on were elected not with the help of the Bungalow-walas but with the help of the jhuggi-walas.

In this particular case, some people from that area came to me this morning and I was told that Kalu Ram the contractor had been threatening them since the last seven days that unless they changed their loyalty and came over to him, they would face serious consequences.

I would like to know whether any report verbal or in writing, was lodged in this regard by Bassu or any other person in Mehrauli PS. If so, why no action, no preventive action, was taken? The hon. Minister should know that no labour law is applicable in the case of those labourers who are working under the contractors in construction work. This is most unfortunate. Whether it is the Wages Act, Industrial Disputes Act, Factories Act or even the Compensation Act none is applicable in their case. They have to live entirely at the mercy of these contractors who really bleed them to death sometimes after 15 or 18 hours work a day from them.

My first question whether this incident, this ghastly murder of two infants and burning of so many houses will open the eyes of the Government and they will see that the labour laws are implemented in the case of construction workers also. They come from far-away places like Rajasthan, Haryana and other places. They are more than 2-3 lakh in number in Delhi and as I said, they live at the mercy of these contractors.

I am told this particular contractor Kalu Ram engaged one of the retired government officers to influence various government departments to give contracts to him. I would request the hon. Minister to find out if Kalu Ram who is the villain in this case was engaged on any contract, directly or indirectly or even remotely, concerned with government work. He should be blacklisted because he has done such a heinous crime. After all he must have been a father and how could he burn a six month old baby and one year old baby? When Bosu was trying to rescue the child he was also beaten. The Home Minister should kindly visit this area and console the workers, not by giving 50 or 60. You may raise it to 500. Workers believe in their worth and they can earn; that is not the thing. When he goes naturally the police officers will go along with them and they will feel encouraged and secure—the workers. Let him address the workers and tell them that they will not suffer because Kalu Ram is a contractor and he has money and he has engaged a retired government officer. I want to know whether any enquiry would be instituted into the horrible conditions of those who live in jhuggis, especially construction workers. If you visit those areas, they create horror than pity. Those jhuggis are sold for 500 or 1000. I am told that sixty per cent of these jhuggis are controlled not by those who stay there but by big contractors who own them and who use them for illicit liquor distillation and also rent them out at fabulous rents and the poor workers have to fall a prey to their designs. They can never go back to

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

Rajasthan because their salary is so small and they are in debt.

Delhi is a class I city and the minimum wages Act is there and the wage that one gets is 4.30, it is much less than Rs. 5. So my questions are: will the hon. Minister kindly visit this area, not at some distant date but early, say tomorrow or the day after, and restore confidence among them; whether an investigation will be made into the horrible conditions of jhuggis, whether 60 per cent of the jhuggis are owned by big contractors and whether the labour laws are not applicable to them. In that case Kalu Ram or no Kalu Ram they would have been protected. That is why (Kalu Ram could threaten them and set fire to the jhuggis and burn two children. He may consult the Labour Minister and say whether the labour laws are implemented.

It should go on record that immediate action was taken by the Lieut. Governor. I am so happy. It is for the first time that it had happened. I also congratulate Mr. Bhagat, not because his constituency was involved but because of his vigilance. He took active steps; a wonderful job was done. He has been able to arrest this. They must assure the workers that proper justice would be done.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: It is unfortunate; if as mentioned by Shri Banerjee this Kaluram was threatening, the residents of jhuggis, nobody had complained. If some complaint had been made that so and so had been threatening them with dire consequences, if some report had been made to the local police station, probably the police would have been on the alert. However, it is unfortunate that this tragedy should have occurred. I am, just now, not aware whether any labour law is applicable or not. I want to submit that so far as the improvement of these *jhuggis*, etc. is concerned, I am told, a scheme exists and that is with the Ministry or Works and Housing.

I would certainly like to go and visit the area before this Sunday and see for myself and speak to the people residing there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion for Election to Committee. Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, just one minute. A very important development has taken place. Please permit me to raise a very important matter. I have given you a formal notice. I have requested you to give me only one minute.

Today, a number of women are staging *dharna*, a demonstration, in front of the Prime Minister's residence. These ladies staged a demonstration against rise in prices under the auspices of the Anti-Price Rise Women Samiti in Delhi and when the demonstration was taken to a meeting at Red Fort on 1st November, without knowing who the demonstrators were, the Prime Minister commented in a public meeting from the mike, saying, "I know that these women who are demonstrating against the rise in prices are the women coming from the families who are responsible for hoarding and black-marketing." That is what she said. (*Interruptions*). A letter was written to the Prime Minister, giving the names of the demonstrators. They are working women. To protest against the irresponsible statement of the Prime Minister, they are staging a *dharna* in front of the Prime Minister's house today. The police have prevented them from going to the Prime Minister's house. About a mile away from the Prime Minister's house, the police has stopped them.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh.

14.48 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE
CARDAMOM BOARD

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): I beg to move:—

"That in pursuance of sub-section (3) (c) of Section 4 of the Cardamom Act, 1965, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Cardamom Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (3)(c) of Section 4 of the Cardamom Act, 1965, the members of this House do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Cardamom Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

The motion was adopted.

14.49 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. DISAPPROVAL OF THE SICK TEXTILE UNDERTAKINGS (NATIONALISATION) ORDINANCE, 1974 AND SICK TEXTILE UNDERTAKINGS (NATIONALISATION) BILL—*contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we resume further discussion of the Statutory Resolution disapproving the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Ordinance and the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Bill seeking to replace the Ordinance.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): Sir, I rise on a point of order. Where is the Minister incharge of the Bill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): I am here. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Although it is true that according to the rules, the Minister in-charge of the Bill.... (*Interruptions*). Order, please. I do not like to run the House in this manner. There has to be some decorum.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is coming.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He may have come now. We are in the midst of something else. If any Minister wants to deputise for any other Minister, the least he could do was to inform me here. I do not like this. While I respect all the hon. Members, I would also like the hon. Members to respect the Chair; not respect me. And the least we could do is not to take the Chair for granted. As long as I sit in this Chair, I will not accept the position that anybody will take the Chair for granted. Now, let us carry on.

SHRI S. M .BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, I want to know....

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): May I submit....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let Mr. Banerjee finish.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Out of the six hours allotted, I want to know, how much are we devoting for the First Reading because I have to move my amendments. I want to know whether we will continue upto 4.30 or 5.00 p.m. the First Reading. In fact, it should continue for the whole day because it is a very important Bill.

Lastly, Sir, I thought, Mr. A. P. Sharma, had become responsible after becoming a Minister.

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० वी० नायक) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से नम्र निवेदन केवल इतना ही करना चाहता हूं कि जैसे यह प्रश्न उठा कि संबंधित मिनिस्टर कहां पर हैं, मैं पानी पी रहा था और पानी अधूरा छोड़ कर मैं आया, आ कर वहां बैठ गया। क्योंकि आप खड़े थे, मैं ने यह उचित नहीं समझा कि आपके खड़े होते हुए दौड़ता हुआ यहां आऊं, इसलिए मैं वहीं बैठ गया। यदि आप का ध्यान उस ओर न जाये तो इस के लिए आप मुझे सजा क्यों देते हैं? इस के अलावा मैं पन्द्रह मिनट के लिये जब बाहर भी गया था तो उस के लिए भी मैं अपने साथी श्री ए पी शर्मा से निवेदन कर गया था। पर जिस समय यह एतराज उठा है उस समय मैं लाबी में पानी पी रहा था। पानी भी पूरा नहीं पिया और वहां आ कर बैठ गया। लेकिन आपका ध्यान नहीं खींच पाया इस के लिए मैं क्षमा चाहता हूं। (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When it suits your purpose, you cooperate with the Chair and when it does not suit your purpose, you do not. While I am running the House, you are having your purpose, you do not. While I am ing at the top of your voice. I do not understand this.

Now, I have no reason to disbelieve what the Minister says. The very fact that he has made this submission shows that he has that regard for the Chair. Another Minister can deputise for a Minister, but the only thing is that you should at least inform and say that, because of this, he will be here. That is enough.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): This Minister was piloting the Minister who is piloting the Bill.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: How are we dividing the time allotted for this?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We had tentatively arranged that four hours would be taken for general discussion and two hours for clause-by-clause consideration and Third Reading. Let us do our best. We are already much behind the schedule.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Do we continue the First Reading upto 5.00 P.M.?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How can I say?

Shri P. M. Mehta.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): The Sick Textile Undertakings Nationalisation Ordinance promulgated by the President in an anti-labour ordinance and the subsequent Bill also has the same character.

The objective of the Bill is to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the right, title and interest of the owners in respect of the sick textile undertakings specified in the First Schedule with a view to re-organise and rehabilitating such sick textile undertakings so as to subserve the interests of the general public by the augmentation of the production and distribution, at fair prices, of different varieties of cloth and yarn, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

How are they going to augment the production? They have neglected one of the basic factors of production and they have given undue weightage to the capitalists. Clause 5 in Chapter II—Sub-clause (2)(a) reads like this:

"For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that,—

(a) save as otherwise provided elsewhere in this Act, no claim for wages, bonus, rate, rent, taxes, provident fund, pension, gratuity or any other dues in relation to a sick textile undertaking in respect of any period prior to the appointed day, shall be enforceable against the Central Government or the National Textile Corporation;"

This is the negative reward given by the Government to the labour for all their labour and for their having brought these properties to the Government.

The House will recall that in 1968 the owners of the mills started closing their units under the pretext of financial crisis and the large-scale closure demanded the taking over of the mills. And the House will also recall that there is a Textile Labour Association of Ahmedabad which initiated a movement and the Government was compelled to take over the sick textile mills under the Industries Development and Regulation Act. But what was the process followed under that Act? Investigation Committees were appointed. They went through the different aspects of the companies, their financial position, the condition of the machinery and the economic viability. After receipt of the recommendations of that committee and knowing full-well that these units are economically viable, the Government took over all these textile mills under the Industries Development and Regulation Act. These units were economically viable but due to the unfair trade practices, due to the maladministration and due to mismanagement and other corrupt practices, these mills were not functioning and running profitably.

15.00 hrs.

Their owners exploited this means of production and the mills were ultimately closed. The workers' wages were not paid. They earned these wages but these were not paid and their bonus amounts were not paid, gratuity and other privileges which accrued were not paid by the past management. Those workers worked hard in those mills and they made these mills viable and profitable. The Ordinance and the subsequent Bill deprives these people of their legitimate dues. There is no provision herein in regard to giving them these privileges and dues accrued because of their valuable service in the undertaking. There is no adequate and satisfactory provision in the Bill so that workers may feel that their dues will be paid by the Government and they can work in a confident manner.

For augmenting production they should take such steps. If you ask whether the legitimate right of the workers are protected, the asnwer is, it is not. There is no mention for safeguarding all these things in this Bill, on the basis of recognition of past service, on the basis of production, retrenchment compensation, provident fund contribution, seniority, annual increment, payment of past arrears of gratuity, wages, bonus, provident fund, leave wages and other things. There is no mention in this Bill. This Bill therefore, I would say, reflects the anti-labour policy of the Government. So, this Bill requires an amendment in this respect which the Government must bring forward.

102 mills are nationalised. They are paying Rs. 39,18. 13,000 as per para 1. As per para 2, they will have to pay Rs. 2,000 per month. According to para 3, they will have to pay Rs. 13,,06,000 per month. They are paying such huge amounts to the owners. But they have never cared for the workers who have brought this property to the doors of the Government. This is the oldest industry in the country and if you calculate its depreciated value, this will come to zero. No compensation is necessary. They mismanaged, followed corrupt practices, and these had to be closed down. Why should compensation be given to these who have not cared for the workers, for the public? Why should you pay such huge amounts? We would not mind had you made any provision to protect the rights and privileges of the workers.

In regard to the situation of the textile industry I would submit that 7000 workers of Ahmedabad city

[Shri P. M. Mehta]

alone have been rendered unemployed. They have been thrown out of employment for the last two months and no action has been taken. Is this the way to augment production only. It is to bring pressure, to raise the crisis and the Government is helpless and is watching it. Workers to-day are thrown out of employment.

In regard to the cheap cloth and the fair distribution of the controlled cloth I may state that there is no adequate arrangement to get the controlled cloth in the rural areas as well as the urban areas. Time and again this point has been made in this House but till to-day no satisfactory and proper arrangement has been made for the distribution or for producing more cloth. May I ask the Minister, who prevents you from producing more of cheap and coarse cloth you should decrease the number of different varieties and you should compel the mill to weave the coarse and medium cloth according to the requirements of the people.

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह (झुंझुनु) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, 103 टैक्सटाइल मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण होने की बात है, मैं इसके लिये उन टैक्सटाइल मिल ओनर्स को धन्यवाद देता हूं जिन्होंने उन मिलों का पूरा खून चूस लिया और उसके बाद हमारी सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया कि इनका राष्ट्रीयकरण करो। यदि थोड़ी बहुत जान भी छोड़ देते तो हमारी सरकार कभी भी उनके राष्ट्रीयकरण की तरफ नहीं जाती। राष्ट्रीयकरण इस लिये हो रहा है कि इन मिलों का इन्तजाम ठप्प हो गया है वे मिलें आज चलने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं— ये मिलें आज चलाने की स्थिति में क्यों नहीं हैं? इस लिये कि मिल ओनर्स ने उन मिलों से जितना रुपया और जितना प्राफिट कमाया, उससे आज उन्होंने कई नई मिल कायम कर लीं।

कल मेरे एक साथी कह रहे थे कि इसमें क्लाज 6 ऐसी है जो वर्कर्स के राइट्स और उनकी गाढ़ी कमाई को खत्म कर रहा है और उन वर्कर्स के राइट्स को हमें प्रोटेक्ट करना चाहिए, उनके प्राविडेन्ट फण्ड का रुपया प्रोटेक्ट होना चाहिए—मैं भी इस बात को मानने वाला हूं—यह जरूर प्रोटेक्ट होना चाहिए। अब मैं इसका तरीका बतलाना चाहता हूं। इन 103 मिलों में एक भी ऐसी मिल नहीं है जिसकी कोई सिस्टर कन्सर्न न हो। एक भी ऐसी मिल नहीं है जिसकी कमाई से दूसरी मिल न लगी हो। आज इन मिलों के इतने ऐसेट्स नहीं हैं जिन से वर्कर्स के राइट प्रोटेक्ट हो सकें, लेकिन सिस्टर कन्सर्न्ज तो हैं, जो इसी मिल की कमाई से कायम हुई हैं। आप उन मिल ओनर्स के सारे कन्सर्न्ज के प्राफिट से रुपया लेकर इनको दे करें। ये मिलें तो ऐसी मिलें हैं जिनका खून चूसा जा चुका है, इनके ओनर्स ने पोलिटिक्स में भाग लिया, अदर-एक्टिविटिज में भाग लिया, लड़के-लड़कियों की शादियां कीं, अनेकों प्रकार का करप्शन किया, आज हम उसको हाइट बाश कर रहे हैं, उसको मान्यता दे रहे हैं। इस लिये ऐसी एक्टीविटिज में सरकार को साझेदारी नहीं होनी चाहिए।

जितने भी पालियामेंट या असेम्बलियों के चुनाव होते हैं मिल ओनर्स अपनी गाड़ियां और पैसा भेजते हैं और उनका पूरा लवाजमा जाता है जिसका खर्चा मिलों को भुगतना पड़ता है, न कि अपनी गांठ से देते हैं। अब उन्होंने सरकार की नीति का पूरा लाभ उठा लिया, प्रोवीडेंट फंड का रुपया खा लिया, इम्पोर्ट और ऐक्सपोर्ट लाइसेंस की कमाई खाली है और एक, एक बीमार मिल से 10, 11 नई मिलें खड़ी कर लीं, तब उन पुरानी मिलों को वह सरकार को दे रहे हैं। इसलिये क्लाज 6 को रखिये और वर्कर्स

की इच्छा को प्रोटेक्शन दीजिये और उनकी सिस्टर कन्सर्न से मजदूरों का बकाया पैसा लीजिये।

मिलें खराब इसलिये हुई कि सरकार ने अपने कर्तव्य का निर्वहन नहीं किया। आज कम्पनीज ऐक्ट के तहत इस प्रकार की पाबन्दियां हैं कि कोई भी मिल मालिक अपनी मिल की कमाई को इस तरह से अस्तव्यस्त नहीं कर सकता। यदि सरकार की मशीनरी विजिलेट होती तो कोई भी मिल मालिक इस तरह से रुपया खर्च नहीं कर सकता था। मजदूरों का प्रोवीडेंट फंड का पैसा किसी सिक्योर प्लेस में जमा होना चाहिए, ऐसा किया है। लेकिन सरकार ने उस तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। और आज कहते हैं कि वह रुपया हम मिल मालिक से नहीं ले सकते। अगर हमारी चैकिंग मशीनरी विजिलेंट होती तो यह दिक्कत नहीं आती। चोरी करने वाला तो जरूर चोरी करेगा, लेकिन चोरी को रोकने की जिम्मेदारी सरकार की है। सरकार के पास मशीनरी थी जो इस चोरी को रोक सकती थी। लेकिन उसने अपना काम नहीं किया। इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि सरकार ने अपने कर्तव्य का निर्वहन नहीं किया।

आप 103 मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर रहे है। लेकिन हमें देखना चाहिए कि इस उद्योग का सम्पूर्ण रूप से राष्ट्रीयकरण कर सकते हैं कि नहीं। राष्ट्रीयकरण की कई कमियां हमारे सामने हैं। लेकिन जो स्कीम नेशनलाइजेशन की है उसकी कमियां नहीं हैं, बल्कि हमारे मैनेजमेंट की कमी है। आज पब्लिक सैक्टर के कारखाने ठीक से नहीं चल रहे हैं, इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि पब्लिक सैक्टर ऐज सच ही खराब है। खराबी हमारे मैनेजमेंट की है। इसलिये पब्लिक सैक्टर को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए और सभी कपड़ा मिलों को नेशनलाइज करना चाहिए। तथा कपड़े के सम्बन्ध में हमारी क्या नीति हो इसको तय करना चाहिए। आज कई हजार किस्में कपड़े की बनती हैं जिनको पैसे वाले लोग पहन कर अपनी हैसियत का प्रदर्शन करते हैं। जबकि गरीबों को अपनी जरूरत का कपड़ा नहीं मिलता। इसलिये मेरी मांग है कि किसी भी आदमी को अपनी हैसियत का प्रदर्शन समाज में करने के लिये कपड़ा का उत्पादन नहीं होना चाहिए। देश में करोड़ों लोगों के पास कपड़ा नहीं है और हमारे देश के कुछ प्रतिशत ही लोग कपड़ा पहन कर समाज के अन्दर अपनी हैसियत को दिखाते हैं। इस प्रकार की उत्पादन की पौलिसी हमें बदलनी पड़ेगी। किस प्रकार का कपड़ा पैदा करें यह हमें तय करना चाहिए। जितने भी नेशनलाइज्ड मिलें हैं, तथा शेष जो और कपड़े की मिलें हैं उन पर इस पाबन्दी को लगायें। अगर निश्चित किस्म का कपड़ा कोई मिल नहीं बनाती है तो आप उस मिल पर फ़ाइन करते हैं। मेरा कहना है कि फ़ाइन से काम नहीं चलेगा, बल्कि उनके लाइसेंस को कैंसिल करना चाहिए।

रा काटन और फिनिश्ड गुड्स के बीच में कितना हम वैरियेशन चाहते हैं यह हमें सोचना चाहिए। 2.4 रु० किलो के हिसाब से रुई मिलती है लेकिन फिनिश्ड प्रोडक्ट का दाम 2,800 रु० तक होता है। यह उचित नहीं है। इसको हमें देखना पड़ेगा। मिल मालिक को इसका फ़ायदा नहीं होना चाहिए, बल्कि उत्पादन करने वाले को इसका लाभ मिलना चाहिए। तो प्रौफ़िट का कितना मार्जिन हम देना चाहते हैं इसका हमें निर्धारण करना चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार का बिल आइन्दा न आये, बल्कि हमें सम्पूर्ण टैक्सटाइल मिलों को नेशनेलाइज करना चाहिए, इस उद्देश्य का बिल आगे आयेगा ऐसा हमारा विश्वास है, और उस बिल का हम समर्थन करेंगे।

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA (Marmagoa): Permit me to begin by

[Shri Erasmo de Sequeira]

recording a protest against government by ordinance. This was a case where the mills were already in the management of Government and there could be no particular hurry in coming forward with the ordinance.

I was listening to the Minister the day before yesterday giving us the reasons. One particularly was objectionable because he said that there were some court orders which prevented take over of some mills and therefore an ordinance had to be promulgated. This is being increasingly done, now. We are seeking to get around the courts with ordinances and I submit the whole House should take notice of this, and realise that we have a constitution with checks and balances and that we must observe some sort of constitutional propriety and not bring this House into unnecessary confrontation with the courts.

This is a takeover of sick institutions. Behind the demand for the sick mills, I heard yesterday a demand that the sick mica mines be taken over. There is already a demand in regard to the sick sugar mills. I want to ask Government whether it is part of its policy now to expend the scarce resources of this country to buyjunk, because that is what they are buying.

In the causes of sickness, Government have put forward the idea that the entire sickness was caused by mismanagement. But when the mills they have taken over are 16 per cent of the total spindiage and 22 per cent of the total looms in this country, I think we must look for other reasons as well. Government themselves have put forward many of those reason when they gave the reasons why the mills continue to be sick after takeover. Many of those reasons given in this note prepared by our Secretariat are an indictment of Government's policy with reference to power, labour and other segments of administration.

The Bill shows us several aspects of the gap between the announced policy of Government and their actual performance in practice.

Take the question of controlled cloth. Government preach from the house tops that they are committed to the common man, that they will give him cloth at controlled prices. What is the performance of the sick mills which Government are running? When production went up from 583 million to 806 million meters, controlled cloth went from 97 to only 112. This is what throws in doubt the entire creditability of Government. They say one thing and do another.

This Government while clamouring from the house tops, and screaming from the commanding heights, that they are on the side of the workmen show their real attitude in this Bill. They are prepared to pay Rs. 39 crores to management for juank, but to the labour who work these mills, who rebuilt them, they arenoteven prepared to assume the responsibility for their back wages before takeover, for their provident fund contribution and, the way the bill is drafted, not even for their gratuity. This is something intolerable. I am sure this House will never tolerate it.

I was very very happy to hear from the ruling party benches yesterday a very strong plea that the first charge should be the back wages of the employers and I hope that the hon. members who have spoken will vote as they have spoken, though it would not surprise me if they do not.

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali): We have done a duty.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: That may be so. It is not what you say but the law that counts. The courts are not going to listen to what you say, but what you do in the law.

Look at the attitude to Parliament. We are supposed to be an organisation, a body that sanctions and approves goverment expenditure.They are asking us to sanction Rs. 39 crores of public money. By their own confession, the machinery of these mills is almost a century old, and yet not one line is given to this House by

way of an explanation of how these Rs. 39 crores were worked out.

This is the attitude of the Government to this House. How are we to discharge our responsibility? I insist that the Government should come forward and tell us exactly how Rs. 39 crores were worked out. Unless they do that they do not allow us to discharge our responsibility to find out whether the money is being properly spent.

We know that we had two good years and the textiles did very well. Mills that were run by the Government did rather less well than other mills. The position has now changed. Stocks are mounting up Cotton prices are crashing. What is your textile policy? Can you say that your textile policy is to have 3,000 varieties of cloth in a poor country? Can you say that you have a textile policy when of the long staple cotton that you are importing in the name of export promotion, only ten per cent of the cotton is used for exports. Can you say that you have a textile policy when only 14 per cent of the cloth is controlled and more than half of that is sold in the black market? What policy have you got? What are you going to do with sick mills when everything is crashing? Are you going to bury them?

I want to end with a word of caution. When you are planning modernisation of the sick mills—I believe you have Rs. 46 crores for this—there is one fact that this Government does not realise. Everybody in the country talks of production, but it is completely meaningless unless it is accompanied by the massive utilisation of manpower. In modernising the textile mills or agriculture or anything. Government must not go helter skelter for machines to replace men. Please review this and see that with Rs. 46 crores you do not replace manpower with machines because men need wages so that they can live.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): The sick textile mills have been nationalised but I should begin by saying that Government should not wait till the mills become sick to take them over. Wherever symptoms of sickness are there they should immediately take over that mill just like a doctor does not wait till an epidemic spreads; a good doctor always tries to control the disease before it actually occurs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Provided he is a good doctor.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Mr. Maurya has taken 103 sick children and what sort of balanced food is he going to give them? Unless he gives them balanced and good food, those mills will not become strong. Those mills should immediately be modernised and rehabilitated; otherwise they will become scrap in two or three years.

We are producing in our country textile machinery and textile machinery manufacturers are utilising fifty per cent of their capacity. Machinery worth Rs. 60 crores is being produced. Out of that Rs. 30 crores worth is exported. The hon. Minister Prof. Chattopadhyaya was saying that he was thinking of importing Rs. 400 crores worth of textile machinery. It is unecessary and Government should not import any machinery from outside because we are ourselves in a position to export machinery worth over Rs. 60 crores. If the textile machinery manufacturers are allowed to produce and their machinery is consumed evry year, they can produce Rs. 120 crores worth of machinery in this country. That is why I would first request the Minister to see that these mill are modernied immediately.

Secondly, I would like to say that no cotton should be imported into this country. We are already producing H-4 and Varalakshmi varieties of cotton in this country. This is the best long-staple cotton and these cotton growers must be encouraged. Now, the cotton prices are falling like anything. What is happening in the case of sugar industry is going to

[Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy]

happen here also. In one year, we have got glut of sugar and plenty of sugarcane. Immediately, next year, there is no sugarcane and there is scarcity of sugar. Here also, the same thing is going to be repeated. In one year, we have plenty of cotton and, next year, there will be scarcity and famine of cotton.

This year, we are producing more of cotton and of good varieties. Their prices have come down like anything The Government should see that cotton prices are so maintained that cotton growers are allowed to make at least reasonable profits. The cotton is being grown all over the country. In every State, the people have taken to growing of cotton. That is why, more responsibility rests on the Minister.

We are now going to have the National Textile Corporation and some subsidiary Corporations. Here, I want to point out that in Andhra Pradesh, there are six mills which are being taken over by the Government. I want that at least one subsidiary Corporation must be stablished at Hyderabad. Three or four States are clubbed together and it is established at a place where not even one or two mills are existing. The Minister should not unnecessarily give rise to any political controversy. Already, our State has experienced two violent movements. I do not want that another movement to be started.

Then, Andhra Pradesh Government has invested over Rs. 6 crores in these mills, either by way of guarantees to the banks or financial institutions or direct. Now, when the Government is taking over these mills—either it is the Central Government or the State Government, it is all the same—I would request the Minister to see that this amount of Rs. 6 crores which the Government of Andhra Pradesh has invested in these mills is reimbursed to them.

Lastly, the workers' gratuity, wages and everything must be paid to them. After all, they live in the hope that they will get the amount in old age. The Bill does not give first priority to that. I strongly plead that the gratuity, provident fund, everything must be paid first to the workers and, later on, if any amount is remaining, that may be given to the mill-owners.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Bill is, of course, welcome because the whole effort of the Government is to restore health to the units which are already sick. But the whole porpose should not be merely to restore health.

The Government have themselves said that this is a Nationalisation Bill. They are taking over the responsibility of running these mills. I would, therefore, like the Government to come out with a pattern of nationalisation which would be a model to textile undertakings and other units in the whole country.

I am afraid, my initial objection and a very important objection to this Bill is that this Bill, although it is useful, the way it has been drafted, the way a number of things have been suggested, does not meet the main point. Does it give really a certain pattern, a certain model, of nationalisation?

But before I come to that point, I would first ask this question to the Government Why should the Government have gone in for an Ordinance? We are discussing both the Statutory Resolution and the Bill together. I do not see any special urgency about the promulgation of the Ordinance by the President as back as, and before the session, on the 24th September, 1974. If the Government come and say that if they had not gone in for an Ordinance, the heavens would have fallen in terms of certain unavoidable impediments which would be put by the owners I would have understood it. If there are no impediments and merely because the Government has the power of promulgating an Ordinance why should they go

in for an Ordinance? Now, I ask: Have Government really gone into this question of finding out what are the problems of the sick textile undertakings? Without going into the nature of the sickness, without going into the problems involved in the sickness, without going into the causes of sickness, if you merely go on taking over, and even if you make them profitable later on, after some years. I would still not be satisfied because taking over these units and making them profitable without trying to go into the causes of suffering will lead you nowhere. My grievance is that this Bill, to that extent, is incomplete or inadequate because it does not go to the root of the problem.

I want to ask one simple question. Have any of these owners or Managing Directors of these sick textile units become sick? Have they gone out of business and employment? Have they gone out of industrial endeavours? Government have taken over about 103 undertakings, but several of the owners of these units are not sick. In Ahmedabad, I make bold to say, none of these owners is "sick". How is it that they themselves manage to be healthy and allow their understakings to become sick? That means there is no labour participation. there is no labour involvement, they are not having proper machinery, they are not roping in profits for research purposes and so on. Unless you go into all these aspects and then cure the discease, you will not be able to gat anything out of this Bill. I feel that those people who ware in charge of these sick textile undertakings—many of them—have been living well; look at their scandalous behaviour, look at their living standards, look at their consumption pattern; there is no change; on the contrary, they are spending more. If they were heads of sick units, how could they afford all these things and luxuries? That means, they have one set of standards for themselves and another set of standards for workers and others working under them.

Government have a good aim in taking over the sick units. But have Government really gone into the exercise of diagnosing the disease, treating it properly and well and restoring it to normal health and improving the conditions? If you look at the Bill, you will find they have not done it. I want to say that this is not full nationalisation; it is only a partial nationalisaton, natonalisation, partially, of only sick and sickening mills. So far so good. But my point is this. Are Government going to see that these sick textile units which have been taken over by them are given a new pattern in terms of modernisation, in terms of new machinery being installed. in terms of adoption of new technique of industrial production, in terms of showing how labour participation can become successful and meaningful? It is not enough that we have shemes of laboure getting the right at sharing profits; apart from profit-sharing which is the right of the labour, we must see that labour has a place in management. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether his Bill and his proposals do contain anything of his sort or is it merely taking over the sick units and giving them some sort of help.

I now come to the question of compensation or amount. These people who were the heads of the sick textile units have had enough for their consumption pattern, they have been spending on their consumption in a very fabulous way; and yet you are giving them compensation or amount. Basically, it is a good principle. If you take something, you must pay some compensation or amount. But you are going to pay so much of amount by way of compensation to those who have already enough. Of course, they were running the sick units; they have lost something; and they must be paid for their machinery, etc. But if you pay them so much and do not pay anything to the

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

labour who were working all these years, suerly it is unjust, it is immoral, it is very very objectionable, and I am quite sure that labour in this country will not tolerate it; at least in my city of Ahmedabad, the labour will not tolerate this kind of situation. You give compensation only to the people who belong to the higher class. The have-nots are in greater difficulties, in greater misery, and you leave them to their fate, to their destiny. But you give so much of amount to the owners. I repeat, I am not against the principle of compensation, but there must be some equity, some fairness, some justice, about it. I feel that, while looking into the problem of compensation or amount, you have also to consider the question of payments of the dues to the labour, their wages, bonus, whatever else has accrued, gratuity, provident fund, etc. All these dues must be paid to the labour who were working there all these years. It was not their fault that those units become sick. Their dues should be paid to them.

Finally, I wish to make one or two remarks very briefly. One is that if it is nationalisation—I am sure my friend, the Minister, Shri Maurya will say that it is nationalsation—then I would like to ask are the Government by this nationalisation in particular and in general, really having a policy which will mean nationalisation for social benefits, nationalisation for economic advantages and nationalisation because of moral compulsions? But if there are no moral compulsions, if no economic advantages are to be got and if no social benefits accrued, why do you want to have nationalisation for the sake of nationalisation?

Finally, have the Government got any uniform textile policy? My feeling is that there is neither a sensible policy nor a policy which is in tune with the principles and requirements of social justice that one can find even in the present administration of the Government.

I also want to refer to one or two other points which I think are rather important. In this Bill which we are discussing, in the First Schedule at page 20, there is an item, item 34—Fine Knitting Mills, near Chamundamata, Asarva Road, Ahmedabad. It is considered a sick textile undertaking. But, as far as my information goes, this is neither a sick undertaking nor a textile unit. It is a hosiery unit. Why should such a kind of unit be taken over by the Government? I can understand their anxiety and enthusiasm to take over anything ....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not a mill?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: It is not a mill. It is a hosiery unit and it is not a sick unit.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: (Gwalior): They will make it sick.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I can understand their desire and enthusiasn to take over sick mills. But if it is not a sick unit, why should it be taken over? Then, according to my information, this particular undertaking has gone to the High Court and obtained a stay order against the Governments order. If so, why have they included its name in the schedule?

Lastly, let me conclude that we are talking of sick textile mills whether in Ahmedabad or Gujarat or in the whole country. I want to know with reference to the so-called non-sick textile mills in Ahmedabad and elsewhere, whether their condition is good, whether their normal health is good. My information is that in Ahmedabad alone as many as 7000 and more workers lost their jobs in the last two months because of the closure of the third shift. Many of the 66 existing units, which are in no case sick mills, have made in the last two to four years fabulous profits which run into crores of rupees. Is there any sharing of these profits by the workers?

Has the workers' lot been improved? Therefore, my contention is that if you are going to look into the question of the sickness of the mills, what about the so-called non-sick textile Mills? Compel them to re-open their third shift so that the workers may return to their jobs. Only yesterday I heard that some mills have closed their second shifts also because the Government are not taking any action. If this kind of things goes on. I am afraid, even the so-called non-sick mills will compel the Government to convert them into sick mills.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI (Bombay-North-East): In the recent past this House has passed a number of legislations on nationalisation of many industries and many members from both sides have welcomed it. It is only the employers whose undertakings were taken over opposed and criticised the Bills of nationalisation in the public. But, here what we find is that in this piece of legislation because there is ownership coming along with the word 'nationalisation', everything has been criticised. In this legislation, it is not only Schedule II regarding workers' claims and the claims of others which are being criticised. We have nothing to say so far as Schedule I is concerned because after all the compensation to be paid in the First Schedule is very small and the total of 103 mills is Rs. 39 crores and if that is so, all the mills are supposed to be sick. They are not running concerns. For some years, this was a liability on the economy. Government wants to come out of such a situation. Government is not bound to give them compensation in a normal way. We have nothing to say so far as the amount in schedule I is concerned. Here this is being criticised because workers claims are neglected. In previous nationalisation enactments, it is a social responsibility. It is the Government's responsibility when it takes ownership of an industry, or undertaking. Their due has been liability number one. But here for the first time we find, Government disowns its liability. It is a very serious point. Government has not understood its implications properly. Government should take cognisance of the total opposition to this way in which Government has neglected its responsibility towards the workers' dues. Workers' dues prior to take over of mangement must be protected, and secured. All commitments made by the State Government, by the State Textile Corporation or Central Government must be honoured. I come from Bombay. It is a big textile centre. There it started first. First textile mill came up in Nagpur. This was taken in 1959. There was no legislation at that time. This 1972 legislation of take-over of textile mills and textile undertakings, was not there. In 1959, Government took over. There were certain measures which were taken. After that, about 8 or 10 mills were taken before Central Government came into the picture for amending Industrial Development Act, passing the legislation in 1963, Cotton Textile Companies measure in 1971 and then the Industrial Development Act of 1972, and now the present 1974 measure. Before Central Government, the Maharashtra Government stepped in. Commitments were made and on the basis of the commitments, the workers cooperated with the Government of Maharashtra. Their dearness allowances were cut when these closed mills were to be started.

Since this was a commitment made by Maharashtra Government, we would particularly like to know whether the Centre is going or not going to honour these commitments. Are we going to tell them, we will not honour those things, they will not get that, they will not be restored these cuts in their dearness allowances? In respect of all these things, it is the duty of the National Textile Corporation to honour those commitments and give those dues and they cannot go out of this position. Top priority

[Shri Raja Kulgarni]

must be given to the liability of the workers under the nationalised sector.

So, it is not only on that count that this Bill is defective. But there are other counts. There are certain vital and important points which I wish to bring to your attention. One is about the mills in Maharashtra. Sir, Government of Maharashtra is concerned with more number of mills than any other State, I should say.

Out of 103 mills, 6 are actually not under the possession of this National Textile Corporation. The National Textile Corporation is a minority owner at present even in this nationalised sector now. Out of 97 mills which are in possession of the Government for management, they are having only 33 or 34 mills. 59 to 60 mills are managed and controlled by about 7 State Textile Corporations in which the Maharashtra State Textile Corporation is the biggest. 21 mills are run by the Maharashtra State Textile Corporation. About 21 crores of rupees have been invested by the Maharashtra State Textile Corporation and the Central Government has given about Rs. 8 crores. The investment made by the Maharashtra State Textile Corporation has been not only after the take over of management under 1972 legislation but prior to that also because continue production was in the interest of the country, continued employment was in the interest of the country and, therefore, crores of rupees were invested to avoid closure. Under the private management, Maharashtra Government gave guarantee and as against that guarantee about Rs. 4 crores were given. What is going to happen to Rs. 4 crores of the Maharashtra Government?

About 21 crores of rupees I would like to have an assurance, that they are going to protect whatever has been spent, whatever Maharashtra Government has invested under 'leave and licence'. Here what is protected and guaranteed is 'advances and loans', but what about the money spent under 'leave and licence'? We want that money to be protected. With the management to be taken over we do not want the National Textile Corporation to start another subsidary in Maharashtra. We are giving this warning. The Maharashtra Government has communicated its views to the Textile Corporation. The Maharashtra Assembly has given its candid opinion not to transfer these mills in Maharashtra to the National Textile Corporation because it is the Maharashtra Textile Corporation which has converted all those loss-making mills into profit making mills. Now the National Textile Corporation would like to take advantage to-day without even sanctioning the investments made in the past and therefore, unless the assurance comes from the Minister here that the present set-up in Maharashtra will not be disturbed, that the management also will remain with the Maharashtra State Textile Corporation and it can be done under Section 11 without any amendment we will not feel satisfied. Therefore, we want the Minister to give this assurance to us.

The third defective point is about the fulfilment of the National Textile policy.

After all, you are nationalising the sick mills. When you are taking over the ownership of the sick mills, you should not give false hopes to the country that you have spelt out the national textile policy. The national textile policy has not been specifically spelt out in a comprehensive and integrated manner. Take the question of standard cloth. Mills under the National Textile Corporation are producing the standard variety.... Sir, kindly give me one minute more.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am only putting it to you that you are depriving some of your colleagues from making their submissions.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: These are points which should not go out. These points should be spelt out here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What you say should not go out. Then, some of your colleagues will have to go out of the list.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: Time should be given. This is a very important legislation. Therefore, enough time should be given. It would not be proper to cut down the time. After taking over the sick mills, you should also see to it that they are made profit-making concerns instead of loss-making concerns. This would be the culmination of the nationalisation measure. They should be restored to their health. But, restoration of the health of the 97 mills is one thing and the question of the whole textile industry is another. After all, the nationalised sector is going to be less than 20 per cent of the textile industry as a whole.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Kulkarni, if you do not cooperate I will have to safeguard the rights of the other Members.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: My point is without spelling out the textile policy in a specific manner, whether it is in regard to export obligation or in regard to standard cloth or in regard to adequate supply, this measure will not lead to the fulfilment of the main objective which has been mentioned here.

With these observations, I support this Bill.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI (Berhampore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are on an important piece of legislation. This is a very important piece of legislation which concerns one of the major industries in our country with a long history.

15.53 hrs.

[SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI *in the Chair*]

But, unfortunately, Government has proceeded in this matter in a half-hearted manner and the Bill that has come before us is the result of an incomplete, truncated and haphazard textile policy. Sir, we are today enacting, in the process of enacting, the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Bill. I would like to point out, Sir, that today in the textile industry in the country, the situation is such that it would be correct to say that the entire textile industry is sick not only sick, but it has adopted gangster methods to intimidate the Government into accepting their demands. They have already imposed on us a contrived recession. After having made fabulous profits during the last two-three years, they are now holding the country to ransom. Therefore, I make hold to say that the entire textile industry should be taken over and nationalised.

Then I come to my other point why I call this Bill the result of a half-hearted and haphazard policy. We know that sick textile mills have been taken over in the last few years. The National Textile Corporation was formed in course of time and now the Corporation is being given a responsibility to manage all these mills, of course, subsidiary textile corporations may be formed later on. But what passes my comprehension is why this important sector of the textile industry which will control a sizeable section of our entire cotton textile industry in this country, with all its spindlage, loomage, labour employed and all that, has been put in the charge of the Ministry of Industrial Development. Only about a year back, this was under the charge of the Commerce or Foreign Trade Ministry which is still in charge of the textile industry as such. But the NTC which will manage these sick mills taken over is under the Ministry of Industrial Development.

I do not want to go into the history of how it came to be so, on the appo-

[Shri Tridib Chaudhuri]

intment of the present Finance Minister as the Minister of Industrial Development, how this part of the textile industry, the sick textile mills, NTC and all that came under the Ministry of Industrial Development. That is past history. But what I want to urge in this context is that there should be a single Ministry in charge of the textile industry as a whole. Now the Commerce Ministry manages the textile industry. The textile policy is determined by the Commerce Ministry. The Textile Commissioner is there who over-looks the entire industry. Here another Ministry, which does not have control over the major part of the textile industry, will be managing these mills, and the position today is such that the overall situation in the textile industry is bound to be reflected in regard to the future of these textile mills now being taken over.

I have referred earlier to a contrived recession in the textile industry. The process has started in Ahmedabad. We have just heard our friend, Shri Mavalankar refer to the closure of third shift; not only that, second shift has also started to be closed. Take it from me, I speak from first hand experience there are in my constituency two sick textile mills taken over the Manindra and B. T. Mill. They were doing very well after take-over; they were earning profits. But in the last two or three months, stocks have started accumulating not only there, but in other take-over mills which are being run well by the NTC or the State Textile Corporations. All these mills are faced with an immediate difficulty.

16.00 hrs.

As soon as we take over the sick textile mills under "state ownership" they will be confronted with a textile crisis. I assert that the textile crisis is an entirely artificial crisis. All the importunities of the Government, of the Textile Commissioner to the leaders of the Textile industry to effect reduction of prices of cloth have gone in vain. The stocks are accumulating not only in the Private Sector but they have also started accumulating in the taken over mills as I have said just now. In many taken over mills the process of lay-off is starting or will start and soon retrenchment will also start. That is why I say that there should be one integrated textile policy. Let the Government seriously think over this matter. They have taken over the entire coal mining industry. Similarly could they not take over the entire textile industry as such and have a single Ministry not only for the textile industry but also for the textile machinery industry which should also come within the purview of that intergated Ministry. If they adopt that kind of integrated policy and nationalise the entire textile industry that will have some meaning. Otherwise if we take them over like this immediately we will be confronted with difficulties, from which it will be almost impossible to escape.

Then I come to another feature of the Bill with regard to the past claims of the workers in the pretake-over period. I should think that the Government has taken serious note of the suggestions put forward not only from this side of the House but also from their side of the House. If you go to the amendments you will see that Members belonging to the ruling Congress Party as well as the Opposition, Members who have some connections with the labour movement have tabled amendments which propose that the responsibility for meeting past claims of the textile workers in the pre-take over period should be accepted by the Government and it should be the responsibility of the Government and the liability on the Government and the National Textile Corporation to fully pay up those claims. They should be the first charge upon the amount that has to be paid to the owners of the sick textile mills taken over. I hope our good friend Mr. Maurya has taken due note of those suggestions. If they disregard this suggestion which is almost a unanimous suggestion of this House, I ask the Government and I ask the

Prime Minister also to consider whether by disregarding this suggestion pertaining to the claims of the workers, they will not reduce the entire Parliament and Parliamentary proceedings to irrelevance and to a nullity.

I would like to have a straight answer from Mr. Maurya. If Mr. Maurya cannot give this answer today, I would like the Government to postpone the reply and take some time. Let the Cabinet decide whether they will accept the unanimous demand of the entire House. Otherwise, it will be proved to the whole country and to the whole world that this Government cares a fig for this Parliament. This is a challenge not thrown by me, not thrown by Members of the Opposition but by the entire Parliament, by the entire national representative body, to the Government as to whether they are going to accept the pre-take-over claims of the workers.

Your professed slogans, your profession of socialism, your profession of *garibi hatao*, your profession of care for the poor and the under-dog, will be tested by this one criterion alone. I am very happy that all sections of the House are united in this demand. The Government must rise to the occasion and accept this demand.

Let them not say, no. That is why I say, let Mr. Maurya hold over his reply. Let the Government hold over the reply to this discussion in the consideration stage of the Bill if they are not in a position to give the reply today. Let this matter be referred again to the Cabinet, as I said, and let the Government take a policy decision, come out and concede the unanimous demand of the entire House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri R. S. Pandey.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI (Jamshedpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I gave my name yesterday to the Notice Office. My name is not there in the List. I want to speak on this Bill. I have been sitting here for two days to get an opportunity to speak on the Bill. I should be given at least 2-3 minutes. I gave it to the Notice Office, not to the Whip. That is a mistake I should get some time at least.

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सोखी जी आप एक पार्टी के मेम्बर हैं, कांग्रेस पार्टी में शामिल हैं। हाउस के अन्दर एक अनुशासन और नज़म रखने के लिये यह जरूरी है कि मुख्तलिफ़ पार्टीज के लोग अपने ह्विप्स के जरिये नाम भेज। हमें खुशी है कि सदन में इस पर अमल दरामद होता है और ह्विप्स के जरिये नाम आते हैं। मुझे अफ़सोस है कि आपका नाम लिस्ट में नहीं है। आप ने कुछ ऐसी परम्परा भी बना ली है कि आप डायरेक्ट अपना नाम भेज देते हैं और चीफ़ ह्विप को ऐप्रोच नहीं करते हैं। यह नहीं है कि आपको बोलने का हक नहीं है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि इतनी बड़ी पार्टी के मेम्बर होने के नाते यह जरूरी है कि आप का नाम आपके ह्विप के जरिये आना चाहिये। आपका नाम मौजूद है जो नोटिस आफ़िस के जरिये आया है। मैं कोशिश करूंगा, जो नाम पार्टीज के जरिये आये हैं उनको समय देने के बाद अगर कोई मौका मिलेगा तब आपको जरूर अकोमोडेट करूंगा।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजनंदगांव) : मैं आपका मशकूर हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया है।

हमारी कांस्टिट्युएंसी में एक ही टैक्सटाइल मिल है, बंगाल नागपुर काटन मिल और सारे छत्तीसगढ़ में एक ही स्पिनिंग मिल है। इलैक्शन के वक्त जब मैं वहां गया तो मैंने देखा कि मजदूरों की बड़ी बुरी हालत है। इस मिल को एक कंट्रोलर के सुपुर्द कर दिया गया था। जो कुछ भी लाभ फायदा या लाभ होता था वह सब इस कंट्रोलर की जेब में जाता था। चार हजार मजदूर वहां काम करते थे और उनको कंसलिडेटिड वेज

[श्री राम सहाय पांडे]

95 रुपये मिलती थी। राम सिंह जी इन मजदूरों के रहनुमा हैं, राष्ट्रीय मिल मजदूर संघके बड़े भारी नेता हैं। उन्होंने इन मजदूरों की रहनुमाई की और कंट्रोलर से कहा कि पांच पये इनके बढ़ा दो। कंट्रोलर ने कहा कि चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट से कंसल्ट करके ही हम बढ़ा सकते हैं। किसी तरह कंट्रोलर के हाथ से वह मिल चली गई और मध्य प्रदेश टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन के तहत आ गई। अब मजदूरों को वहां 350 पया मिलता है। मैं सोच रहा था कि अध्यादेश आने के बाद बिल में यह बात कहां गायब हो गई है कि अटर्नी जनरल ने जो राय दी थी उस पर अमल नहीं किया गया है। उसने कहा था कि हमारे ऊपर यह जिम्मेदारी आती है कि जो पैसा मजदूरों का है वह हम उनको दें। यह हमारी पहली जिम्मेदारी है कि हम प्राविडेंट फंड का, ग्रेचुइटी का, पेंशन का पैसा उनको हम दें, जो उनका हक है वह उनको मिलना चाहिए। जब यह आर्डिनेंस आया उसके बाद नेशनल टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन ने अटर्नी जनरल से पूछा कि इसके बारे में आपकी क्या राय है। एटर्नी जनरल ने साफ राय दी और साफ अपना इंटरप्रेटेशन दिया :

"Interpreting the provisions as discussed above, it will be the Corporation's liability to pay gratuity and pension with regard to the employees transferred to the Corporation after the taking over of the management by the Central Government."

एटर्नी जनरल ने साफ राय दी है कि जब आप किसी मिल को टेक ओवर करें तो यह जिम्मेदारी आप पर आयद होती है कि मजदूरों के जितने हकूक हैं, जितने मुतालबात हैं, उनको आप महफूज रखें और उनको दें। बिल में यह चीज गायब है। पार्लियामेंट जब यह कानून पास कर देगी तो क्या इसका यह मतलब है कि उनके हकूक और उनके मुतालबात पर पानी फिर जायेगा? वे आप उनको नहीं देंगे? यह ठीक नहीं है। यह चीज कहीं न कहीं जुड़नी चाहिए।

जो मजदूर तीस बरस से काम कर रहा है और बीमार मिल होते वक्त वह खुद बीमार हो गया और जब वह रिटायर होने को है तो आप अपना हाथ धो लेते हैं, अपनी जिम्मेदारी से पीछे हट जाते हैं, यह ठीक नहीं है, ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। मैं बड़े ही अदब से कहूंगा कि आप इस बिल में यह जोड़ दें कि उसकी राष्ट्रीयकरण के साथ-साथ सर्विस भी ट्रांसफर हुई है, 103 मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के साथ-साथ आप ने 1 लाख 65 हजार मजदूरों के श्रम का भी राष्ट्रीयकरण किया है। उनका जो हक है वह तो उनको मिलना ही चाहिए।

103 मिलों का आप राष्ट्रीयकरण करने जा रहे हैं और मुआवजे के तौर पर इन मिल-मालिकों को आप 49 करोड़ रुपये देने जा रहे हैं। यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई है। किस बात का आप उनको मुआवजा देने जा रहे हैं? मेरे साथियों ने भी कहा है कि ये लोग बहुत मार चुके हैं, बहुत कमा चुके हैं, इन्होंने लड़ाई के वक्त खूब ब्लैक किया है, खूब लूटा है, चूसा है और अन्त में जा कर जब मिल बीमार पड़ गई तो आप उनके रैसक्यू पर आ गये हैं, बीमार बछियायें बाहाज के जिम्मे कर दी गई हैं। वैसे आपने 103 मिलों को अपने हाथ में ले कर एक अच्छा काम किया है। लेकिन 49 करोड़ की बात को आपको उसमें से निकाल देना चाहिए। मैं नहीं चाहता हूं कि यह राशि उनको दी जाये। ज्यादा से ज्यादा 103 रुपया यानी एक मिल के पीछे एक पया आप उनको दे सकते थे और जो प्रिसिपल की बात है उसकी आप इस तरह से पूर्ति कर सकते थे। बीमार मिलों को तन्दुरुस्त बनाने के लिए, उनका इलाज करने के लिए, उनकी मशीनें ठीक करने के लिए,

मजदूरों को तन्दुरुस्त करने के लिए, उनके हाउसिंग के लिए, वर्किंग कैपिटल के लिए, हम को पैसा चाहिए। काटन नई खरीदने के लिए हमें फंड्स चाहियें। क्वालिटी इम्प्रूव करने के लिए हमको पैसा चाहिए, प्राइवेट सैक्टर के साथ होने वाले कम्पीटीशन का मुकाबला करने के लिए हमको इन मिलों की मशीनरी को माडर्नाइज करने के लिए पैसा चाहिए। लेकिन आप 49 करोड़ रुपया, टैक्स पेयर्ज का पैसा, जनता का पैसा उनके हवाले कर रहे हैं जिन्होंने इन मिलों को बीमार किया है, इन लोगों को तन्दुरुस्त करने के लिए आप 49 करोड़ रुपया दे रहे हैं जो पहले से ही तन्दुरुस्त हैं। उनको पैसे की जरूरत नहीं है। ख्वामख्वाह आप कहते हैं लो मियां आ जाओ और 49 करोड़ ले लो। आज के जमाने में यह मौजूं नहीं है। वक्त बदल चुका है। यदि देश के हालात बिगड़े हुए न होते, मजदूरों के हालात बिगड़े हुए न होते, उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए इकोनोमी को हमें स्ट्रांग फुटिंग पर न रखना होता तो मुम्किन है कि जो फैसला आपने किया है वह ठीक भी होता। 103 मिलों को आपने अपने हाथ में लिया है और उन मिलों के साथ साथ 1 लाख 65 हजार श्रमिकों की भी जिम्मेदारी आप ने ली है। वे लोग आशा भरी निगाहों से आपकी ओर देख रहे हैं। वे आशा लगाये बैठे हैं कि सरकार कुछ हमारे लिये करेगी। मैं आपको मुबारिकबाद देता हूं इस अच्छे फैसले के लिए। उनका जो हक है, उनको जो लेना देना है, उसको आप मत काटिये, वे बेकार नहीं जायें, उनके बाल बच्चे भूखे न मर जाय, उनकी हालत और भी न बिगड़ जाये, इसलिए मैं कहता हूं कि उनको पहले आप प्राथमिकता दें, उनके हकूक और मुतालबात को आप महफूज रखें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूं।

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी (गया) : आप ने सिक मिल्ज का प्रबन्ध अपने हाथ में लिया है। यह देर से तो आप ने किया है लेकिन बहुत अच्छा कार्य किया है। हम आशा करते थे कि आजादी के बाद मजदूरों के हितों को आप संरक्षण प्रदान करेंगे और कपड़े के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर होंगे। इन 103 मिलों को अपने हाथ में लेकर सरकार जो कार्य आगे करने वाली है, मैं समझता हूं कि यह सही दिशा में एक कदम है। परन्तु जो प्रबन्धक हैं उन पर भी आपकी निगाह जानी चाहिए। उनकी वजह से भी मिलें जर्जर हो गई थीं, मजदूरों को काम से वंचित होना पड़ा था। गरीब हरिजनों को काम नहीं मिल रहा है, उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति बहुत दयनीय हो गई है। जनता को भी सस्ते दामों पर कपड़ा नहीं मिल रहा है। ये सब चीज हैं जिनकी तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए। जिन मिलों को आप अपने हाथ में ले रहे हैं, आपको देखना होगा कि कपड़े का वितरण ठीक हो, लोगों को काम मिले, इसमें किसी प्रकार की राजनीति न चले। राजनीति के आधार पर आप ने अभी तक प्रबन्धकों को बहाल किया है। आगे ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। मेरे अपने क्षेत्र में एक बहुत पुरानी मिल है, गया टैक्सटाइल मिल। वह काफी दिनों से बन्द थी। एक प्रबन्धक जोकि इंदौर में कल्याण जी मिल के प्रबन्धक थे उन्होंने मजदूरों के प्राविडट फंड का पैसा गबन किया, खूब उन्होंने वहां लूट मचाई और इन कारणों से उनको वहां से निकाल बाहर करने के बाद आपने उनको पता नहीं कौन सी राजनीति के आधार पर गया में शिफट कर दिया। इसके सम्बन्ध में मुझे एक चिट्ठी आई है। इस प्रबन्धक महोदय ने अभी तक भी हरिजनों को बहाल तक नहीं किया है वहां। इंदौर, मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश से प्रभावशाली लोगों की इसने

[श्री ईश्वर चौधरी]

बहाली कर रखी है। स्थानीय लोगों को पांच परसेंट को भी यहां काम नहीं दिया गया है, एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजिज से लोगों को लेने की बात तो दूर रही। में बगल में रहता हूं इस वास्ते मुझे जानकारी है। हमारे यहां चार हजार बुनकर हैं, जो हैंडलूम और पावर लूम चला रहे हैं। उनके वास्ते सूत की व्यवस्था कुछ भी नहीं है। सस्ता सूत उनको देने की बात की जाती है लेकिन मिलता नहीं है, उसकी व्यवस्था नहीं की जाती है। जो पत्र आया है उस में जो लिखा है मैं आप को बताता हूं। मैं नाम नहीं लूंगा। इन्होंने गया काटन मिल को खोखला कर दियाहै, जर्जर कर दिया है, 75 लाख रूपए की अभी भी इस मिल की पूंजी है लेकिन यह इसको धीरे धीरे खोखला करते जा रहे हैं। इस तरह से जो आपका उद्देश्य है, उसकी पूर्ति नहीं होगी। जो लिखा है वह मैं आपके सामने रखता हूं विगत कुछ महीनों से आपने दो लाख रूपए परचेजिंग के घोटाला से अर्जन किया है। इंटरप्राइज फर्म से (जो इनके सम्बन्धी रतन लाल जैन के लड़के की है) महंगे भाव पर एवं खराब माल आपूर्ति कराया है।

"मनीस इन्टरप्राइजेज इन्दौर (जिस का मालिक श्रीमान के भाई हैं) से ऊंचे भाव पर माल खरीद कर अपने खाता से (बैंक से) 23 हजार रुपया निकाल कर माल की हुन्डी छुड़ायी है।

गम इरामिस के बदले गम सुपरा-सप्लाई लेकर के हजारों रुपये अर्जन किये हैं।

गेडिया कर्टींग का ऊंचे दाम में एक नामी फ़र्म को न देकर उससे बहुत कम रेट में अपने रिस्तेदार को दिया है।

चार लाख मीटर कपड़ा ऊंचे भाव पर बेचा है और रजिस्टर में कम भाव दिखाया है। साथ ही इन्दौर के खण्डलवाल ट्रडर्स को आपूर्ति किया है, जो कि इस फ़र्म के मालिक इनके पुराने संबंधी हैं। जब भाव घट गया है तो माल वापस मंगा लिया गया है जिस से मिल को हजारों हजार का घाटा लगा है।

करीब 75 लाख की नगद पंजी मिल में है पर ये लोग हड़पने पर तुले हुए हैं।

इन्दौर के कल्याणजी मिल का ये पी० एफ० का पैसा खा कर यहां आये ह।"

उन्होंने इन्दौर की मिल का कल्याण कर दिया और अब वह गया मिल का कल्याण करने जा रहे हैं। मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस सारे मामले की जांच करानी चाहिए और प्रबन्ध कमेटी में अच्छे आदमियों को रखना चाहिए। देश की अन्य 103 सिक मिलों में भी इस तरह के मामले हो रहे होंगे। मेरा निवेदन है कि मंत्री महोदय तीक्ष्ण बुद्धि से इन सब बातों को देख, अच्छे प्रबन्धकों को नियुक्त करें और हरिजन तथा बैकवर्ड बुनकरों को रखने की व्यवस्था करें।

डेली बजिज पर लोगों को बहाल किया जाता है और चार दिन के बाद उनको निकाल कर दूसरे लोगों को रख लिया जाता है। लकिन रजिस्टर में उनको पर्मानेंट दिखाया जाता है। अगर अन्य 103 मिलों में भी इसी तरह की स्थिति रही तो देश कहां जायेगा?

जहां तक मुआवजा देने का प्रश्न है मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि उसकी कोई जरूरत नहीं है। क्या वे मिल-मालिक गरीब आदमी हो गये है? क्या उनकी तोंद बाहर नहीं आई है? मालिकों ने प्राविडेंट फंड का जो रुपया नहीं दिया है वह मुआवजा में से काट कर मजदूरों को दिया जाये। मजदूरों को तीनों पालियों पर काम दिया जाये। तभी मंत्री महोदय का उद्देश्य सफल होगा।

श्री इन्द्र के० एल० भक्त (पूर्व दिल्ली): सभापति महोदय, इस बिल के जरिये 103 मिलों को लिया गया है और 165 हजार वर्करों की रोजी को सुरक्षित किया गया है, अच्छी नीयत से और अच्छे मकसद से यह किया गया है, इसलिए म इस का स्वागत करता हूं।

मुझे बहुत खुशी होती, अगर मैं यह कहने की पोजीशन में होता कि हर मिल जो ली गई है, उस में वे मुद्दे पूरे किये जा रहे हैं, जो स्टेटमेंट आफ़ आबजेक्ट्स ऐण्ड रीजन्ज में बयान किये गये हैं। ज्यादातर मिलों के बारे में मुझे जानकारी नहीं है। एक मिल– अयोध्या टैक्सटाइल मिल– के बारे में मुझे जानकारी है, जो कि मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में है। उस के बारे में मैं बाद में कहूंगा। उस से पहले मैं एक दो बनियादी बातें आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं।

ये 103 मिलें ले ली गई हैं, यह बहुत अच्छा हुआ है। लेकिन आज हमारे देश में टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री में जो स्थिति है, क्या यह बिल उस स्थिति का सही इलाज है? आज हम देखते हैं कि टैक्सटाइल मैगनेट्स अपनी मिलों को बन्द कर रहे हैं। कई मिलों में उन्होंने कुछ शिफ्ट्स को बन्द कर दिया है और कई के बारे में कहा जा रहा है कि उन के बन्द होने का खतरा है। उन लोगों ने बहुत ज्यादा नफ़ा कमाया है, और वे एक खास लैवल तक नफ़ा कमाने के आदी हो चुके हैं। आज अगर क्रेडिट एक्वीज वगैरह गवर्नमेंट के कुछ मेजर्स की वजह से उन मैगनेट्स का प्राफ़िट कुछ कम होता है ---होलसेल मार्केट में टैक्सटाइल के रेट्स 20 से 40 परसेंट तक कम हो गये हैं---तो वे लोग कहते है कि हम मिलों को नहीं चला सकते हैं और वे मिलों के चलने में रुकावटें पैदा कर रहे हैं। जहां तक मेरा ख्याल है, उन्होंने खुद कहा है---अगर मैं गलत हूंगा, तो मुझे अफ़सोस होगा--कि टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री ने पिछले साल 52 करोड़ रुपया कमाया है। जहां उन का नफ़ा थोड़ा कम होने लगा, तो वे कहते हैं कि हमें नुक्सान हो रहा है। जब उन को प्राफ़िट कुछ कम होता है, तो वे उस को नुक्सान मानते हैं। वे मिलों को बन्द, या पार्शली बन्द, कर रहे हैं। इस के बाद वे सिक मिलें बन जायेंगी गवर्नमेंट उन को टेक-ओवर कर लेगी और उन लोगों को मुआवजा दे देगी।

होर्डर तो बाद में आता है। वह बनी हुई चीजों को होर्ड कर लेता है। लेकिन जो जनता के इस्तेमाल की चीजों को नफ़ा कमाने के लालच में, या अपने नफ़े को एक खास लवल तक रखने के लिए, जानबूझ कर बनाना बन्द कर देता है, देश का उससे बड़ा दुश्मन कौन हो सकता है, उस का इलाज यह नहीं है कि गवर्नमेंट उन लोगों की मिलों को टेक ओवर कर ले और उन को मुआवजा दे दे। यह बड़ा गम्भीर सवाल है। कुछ शक्तियों की तरफ से इस बात की काफ़ी कोशिश हो रही है कि उत्पादन के साधनों को बन्द कर दिया जाये, ताकि देश की मुश्किल आर्थिक स्थिति को और मुश्किल बना दिया जाये। मंत्री महोदय को रीसोसिज की पोजीशन मालूम है। आज कितना डिफ़ीकल्ट इकानोमिक सिचुएशन हैं। इस हालत मे इलाज यह नहीं है कि मिलों को टेक ओवर कर लिया जाये और उन के बदले में मुआवजा दे दिया जाये। उन पूंजीपतियों ने बरसों पक सरकार की मदद से– लाइसेंस, क्वोटा, परमिट से, बिजली लेकर बैंकों से साधन लेकर–करोड़ों रुपये कमाये हैं। अगर उन को मुनाफ़ा कम होता है और वे कहते हैं कि वे मिल को बन्द कर देंगे या बन्द कर देते हैं, तो उन कि मिलों को टेक ओवर कर लिया जाये, उन को मीसा में गिरफ्तार कर लिया जाये और उनकी सम्पत्ति पर कब्जा कर लिया जाये। इसका हल यह नहीं है कि वे लोग मिलें बन्द करते जायें, सरकार उन को लेती जाये और उन को पैसा देती जाये।

[श्री एच के एल भगत]

सरकार को इस बनियादी बात पर विचार करना होगा। उस के अलावा कोई रास्ता नहीं है। मुल्क के सामने बड़ी गम्भीर स्थिति है। इस मिनिस्ट्री, होम मिनिस्ट्री, इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्ट्री, ला मिनिस्ट्री और दूसरी कनसर्न्ड मिनिस्ट्रीज को बैठ कर यह बेसिक फ़ैसला कराना चाहिए कि सरकार इस इमर्जेन्ट सिचएशन में कौन सा कदम उठाये जिस से इस सवाल का समाधान किया जा सके।

हाउस के सभी सैक्शन्ज़ की तरफ से एक बात कही गई है और मैं भी उस से सहमत हूं। सरकार कहे कि प्री-टेक ओवर लायबिलिटीज को हम नहीं लेते हैं, उन एसेट्स को हम टेक ओवर करलेंगे जिन पर वर्कर्ज़ क्लेम कर सकते हैं, और उन लायबिलिटीज को हम नहीं लेंगे, जिन का जुडिशल डेटरमिनेशन हो चूका है, या जो इन दि प्रासेस आफ़ जुडिशल डेटरमिनेशन हैं, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। यह बहुत बड़ा अन्याय होगा। मैं माननीय सदस्यों से सहमत हूं कि सरकार को उन लायबिलिटीज को लेना चाहिए। इस के अलावा उस के पास कोई चारा नहीं है, और यह इन्साफ की बात है। हम सब की मांग है कि सरकार को उन्हें लेना चाहिए।

वर्कर्ज़ की कान्टीन्यूइटी आफ़ एम्पलायमेंट इस बिल का एक मकसद बताया गया है। सरकार ने मिलों को टेक ओवर कर लिया और वर्कर्ज़ की नौकरी महफूज हुई, यह अच्छा हुआ। लेकिन इस बिल में ऐसा कोई प्राविज़न नहीं है, जिस की हम आशा करते थे, कि वर्कर्ज़ को किस तरह से मैनेजमेंट में या फ़ायदे में साझीदार बनाया जायेगा। श्री मौर्य बहुत डायनामिक और फ़ार्वर्ड-लुकिंग हैं। उन से हमारी बड़ी आशायें हैं। मैं बहुत ख़लूस दिली से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या वह ख़ाली टापब्रास मैनेजमेंट को बिठा कर किसी मिल की हैल्थ को रेस्टोर कर सकते हैं। मिसाल के तौर पर सरकार ने अयोध्या टैक्स्टाइल मिल को टेक ओवर किया। यह अच्छा किया। इस से वर्कर्ज़ का रोज़गार बना रहा, वरना वे परेशान होते, और हम भी परेशान होते। लेकिन इन चार सालों में सरकार ने वहां ख़ाली टाप-ब्रास मैनेजमेंट भेजे—एक भेजा, दूसरा भेजा कई दफ़ा एन० टी० सी० के मैनेजर्ज़ और गाइडज भी भेजे गये। और चार साल के अन्दर उस में आप मुनाफा नहीं पैदा कर सके, नुकसान पर नुकसान होता चला गया। वर्कर्ज़ ने शिकायत की। एक दर्जन प्रेजेन्टशन उनके सीरियस चार्जेज लगाते हुए आप की मिनिस्ट्री के पास आए हैं। लेकिन एन्क्वायरी करना छोड़ आप ने उन को जवाब तक नहीं दिया और हुआ क्या कि आज भी वही हालत चल रही है। मैं बड़े दुख से कहना चाहता हूं, मैं कभी भी इस अन्दाज से नहीं बोलता, लेकिन आज मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है इस मिल के अन्दर कुछ वर्कर्ज़ को निकाल दिया गया बिना नोटिस, बिना एन्क्वायरी, बिना चार्जशीट के। हम ने कहा भी कि अगर किसी के खिलाफ कोई इल्ज़ाम है तो उस को नोटिस दो, एन्क्वायरी करो, चार्जशीट दो। फिर उस को निकालो। 12-12 साल के, 14-14 साल के नौकर हैं। उन को ऐसे ही नहीं निकाला जाना चाहिए। जवाब यह दिया गया कि हम ने निकाल दिया, हमें अधिकार है. पावर हैं। हम ने टेक ओवर कर लिया ला ने इस को रिलीफ़ अंडरटेकिंग बना दिया, उस का नतीजा यह है कि इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स एक्ट लागू नहीं होता। मैं इंसाफ के लिए एक कोने से दूसरे कोने तक गया। मेरे साथ मिसेज़ सुभद्रा जोशी भी गई। हमारी यह राय है और दिल्ली गवर्नमेंट को जो चला रहे हैं, उन की यह राय है, दिल्ली सरकार के लेबर विभाग को डील करने वाले जो जिम्मेदार लोग हैं, एक्जीक्यूटिव का मिसलर हैं, उन्होंने एक मीटिंग बुलाई इस सवाल पर विचार करने के लिये तो इस मिल को चलाने वालों ने वहां जाने से इन्कार कर दिया और कहा कि हम नहीं जायेंगे बात करने के लिये। हमारा

अधिकार है—निकालने का। मैं मौर्य जी से बहुत अदब से कहना चाहता हूं कि मान लीजिये, आप को पावर भी हो, आप की डेमोक्रेटिक कान्शेन्स पर मुझे फेथ है, आप यह बताइये कि किसी आदमी को बिना नोटिस या बिना चार्जशीट या बिना एन्क्वायरी के निकालना आप कभी पसन्द करेंगे ? मुझे इन्साफ़ नहीं मिला, मेरी मुतवातिर कोशिश करने के बाद भी इन्साफ़ नहीं मिला, दिल्ली गवर्नमेंन्ट जिस के 49 परसेन्ट शेयर है, उसकी परवाह नहीं की गई, उस की बात नहीं सुनी गई। अगर हम उन के पास जाते हैं तो वे कहते हैं कि हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते। एन० टी० सी० के पास जाते हैं तो वे कहते हैं कि हम मिनिस्ट्री के पास रिपोर्ट भेज रहे हैं। मिनिस्ट्री कहती है कि हमारा क्या ताल्लुक है, यह कोई पालिसी मैटर नहीं है। मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है—माई० एम० फीलिंग चोक्ड। मैं आप से सच कहता हूं कि मुझे बरदाश्त नहीं हो रहा है। ये जो वर्कर्ज हैं, अगर वे खराब हैं तो आप उन्हें नोटिस दीजिये, एन्क्वायरी कीजिये, चार्जशीट दीजिये। अगर वे ठीक नहीं है तो उन्हें निकाल दीजिये। मैं आप के पास नहीं आउंगा।

अन्तिम बात कह कर समाप्त करूंगा। आग्यूमेन्ट दिया गया कि इस में इण्डस्ट्रीयल डिस्प्यूट्स एक्ट लागू नहीं है, क्योंकि रिलीफ़ अण्डरटेकिंग हो गई। यह बिल आपने लागू किया है—1 अप्रैल, 1974 से और जो कुछ लोग निकाले गये थे, कुछ उस में उससे पहले निकाले गये थे, कुछ इस के बाद निकाले गये। हम ने कहा कि अब तो इण्डस्ट्रीयल डिस्प्यूट्स एक्ट लागू हो गया है—तो कहते हैं कि जो काम हम ने पहले कर लिया, हमारी ला-मिनिस्ट्री की राय यह है, उस पर इस एक्ट का कोई असर नहीं पड़ता। हम ने कई लायर्स से राय ली—लेकिन वे कहते हैं कि ये गलत है। मैं मौर्य जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि वे गरीब लोग उन पर भरोसा और विश्वास रखते हैं और उन की तरफ़ देखते हैं। वे इस बात पर विचार करें कि आया यह बात न्यायसंगत है क्या ?

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी जी ने इस में एक अमेण्डमेन्ट दिया है—जिस में उन्होंने यह साफ़ करने की कोशिश की है कि किसी भी वर्कर को अप्रैल, 1974 के बाद बिना एन्क्वायरी, बिना चार्जशीट और बिना नोटिस के निकाला गया है तो उस पर इण्डस्ट्रीयल डिस्प्यूट्स एक्ट की प्रावीजन्ज लागू होंगी। मैं तो कहूंगा कि अप्रैल, 1974 से पहले भी अगर किसी वर्कर को आप ने बिना चार्जशीट और एन्क्वायरी के निकाला है तो उस को पहले आप नोटिस दीजिए, उसके बाद उस को सस्पेंड करने की पावर आप के पास है, आप सस्पेंड कर दीजिए, एन्क्वायरी कीजिए, वह अपनी कानूनी रिमेडी सीक करेगा। लेकिन यह जो ऐटीट्यूड लिया गया है यह ठीक नहीं है। मैं बड़े अदब से आप से कहूंगा कि आप के अफसरों की राय यह है कि उन के डंडे की वजह से, उन के अनुशासन की वजह से मिल चल रही है, मिल उस से नहीं चल रही है। मिल चल रही है वर्कर्ज की इस रीयलाइजेशन से कि मिल उनकी रोज़ी है और जो उनके नेता हैं वे उनको बराबर सलाह दे रहे हैं कि मिल को चलाओ दुखी रहो तब भी मिल को चलाओ झगड़ा न करो, कोई संघर्ष या इस तरह की बात न करो जिससे तुम्हारा रोज़गार छिने। पहले से ही मिल घाटे में है, उसको फायदे में लाओ, उसकी प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाओ। हम तो हर चन्द उनको यह सलाह देते हैं लेकिन आपकी आर्गेनाइजेशन से हमारी शिकायत यह है कि हम जहां जाते हैं हमें कटेंगी तो मिलती है, चाय का प्याला भी दे देते हैं लेकिन इंसाफ नहीं मिलता है। मैं आशा करता हूं कि मौर्य जी हमें इंसाफ देंगे और कैटेगरिकली यह कहेंगे कि कानून था या नहीं किसी भी वर्कर को बिना इनक्वायरी और चार्ज शीट के अगर निकाला गया है तो उसको वह गलत मानते हैं और उस इनजस्टिस को वह ठीक करेंगे।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I would request you, Sir to ask Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to extend the time because many Members have to speak. My suggestion is, we can consider this upto 5.30 P.M. today. Let the first reading be completed at 5.30 P.M. There is no Tulmohan Ram tomarrow because Speaker has said that he will give his ruling afterwards. Tomorrow, from 12 Noon, we can take up further consideration of the Bill. There is no Call Attention Motion tomorrow.

There will be no Tulmohan Ram tomorrow.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: It is not in your hands.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I do not know which Mohanram will come tomorrow. That is another matter. But I have no objection to extend the time provided the Minister is allowed even only one minute so that the general discussion may not go on again tomorrow.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Agreed.

I generally support the Bill because ultimately Government have decided to nationalise 103 textile mills. I also support the suggestion made by my hon. friends that not only the sick textile mills but all the textile mills should be nationalised without further delay.

My other friends have pointed out certain lacunae in the Bill. I know Shri Maurya has really taken enough pains to bring some amendments which meet our requirements. But there are certain basic things. We stand for the workers and we want that once these textile mills are taken over by Government, after nationalisation, whether it is post-nationalisation wages or pre-nationalisation wages, every wage should be properly protected. Here what has happened is that gratuity, bonus and other things after the nationalisation are properly protected, but not in the pre-take-over period. Unless the Schedule is changed, unless the priorities are changed, the workers will not get anything out of it.

If you kindly refer to p. 8, you will find that gratuity and pension are protected, but unfortunately not provident fund. I want that the words 'provident fund' should also be there. Some amendment has been tabled to that effect. When Shrimati Subhadra Joshi, Shrimati Roza Deshpande, Shrimati Parvati Krishnan and myself met the hon. Minister, Shri Pai, and Shri Maurya, the Minister agreed that this should be done. But I am now told that the Solicitor-General or some other law officer does not want provident fund to be included here. His interpretation is that it will be covered in 'other matters'. Now when bonus has been defined, when wages has been defined and when there is provision for gratuity and pension for being protected, why should provident fund be left undefined? Why should this be left vague? Because no worker is going to approach the High Court or the Supreme Court, provident fund is a due which should be cleared. I comef rom Kanpur where there are 11 textile mills. Two of them are government-owned, the Muir Mills and the New Victoria Mills. In regard to these mills also, we want a proper investigation to be made. Back wages have not been paid. In regard to another mill, the Lakshmiratan Cotton Mill, non-paid government revenue is its capital. They have not paid provident fund, ESI payments and other things. This mill should also be taken over. I feel this amendment should be accepted.

The Schedule has to be changed. I would request you to see how the Schedule has been drafted. First, I agree that Government should realise their money in the form of secured loans.

The secured loans come first and then come the wages of workers. Unless the schedule is changed so that the wages of the workers come first and the secured loans come later, the workers are not going to get anything out of it. Once the secured loans are realised, what will be left for the workers. Shri Maurya should consider this problem. Even tomorrow we are prepared to meet and discuss the matter. Amendments are going to come tomorrow. Provident Funds should be included in clear terms. I have talked an amendment. Let the Government come with an amendment of their own. The schedule has to be changed; the priorities have to be changed in favour of the workers. Otherwise the hard earned money of the workers, that is their provident fund or back wages or bonus will be lost. When you take over nationalised mills a feeling will have to be created among the textile workers that they belong to them and that they will have better wages and better working conditions. Otherwise workers will lose interest. The reactionary forces who are against nationalisation will say that nationalistion means bureaucratisation and that nationlisation means less wages and less provident fund for the workers. My friend Mr. Bhagat just now posed the question; what is the workers share in it? There will be a National Textile Corporation which will have some subsidiaries. I hope that one of the subsidiaries will be in Kanpur where there are 11 mills. It may not be the State capital but it is the biggest industrial city in U.P. There should be workers' participation in management after a nationalisation at the national level, at the State level and at the unit level. Unless they are associated with the means of production and also distribution, the workers cannot be held responsible. I hope Shri Maurya will take some lessons from what has happened in Durgapur where there is a scheme and also from the nationalised banks where workers have been appointed as Directors.

In the nationalised textile mills there should be proper men for the proper job. Sometimes a politician is put in charge and sometimes a bureaucrate comes as the Chairman. I am not opposed to bureaucrates. Some of them are bad. But we want technocrate who know something about textiles. A bureaucrat is one day the Chairman of the IDPL knowing everything about medicines then he comes to the labour board knowing everything about labour and then comes to the labour board knowing everying about rubber and then comes back to the textile. We do not want a versatile genius. We want that those who are connected with textile should be there.

Shri Maurya should apply his mind to those problems. He started very well. I must congratulate him for some of his amendments. I also congratulated Mr Pai for giving me a letter assuring me that the back wages will be protected. It should be embodied in the Bill. It should not be left for the courts and the lawyers to interpret. The workers do not want to have litigation. This Bill should give protection to their service. Their services might have been under Thapar or Singhania or any big mill owner. But once they are taken over and nationalised their services should continue and their wages should be protected. In respect of their provident fund there are charges against big mill owners. There have been defaulters. I would request him to look into the matter. I say, unless their back wages are protected, unless the Schedule is changed, unless the provident fund is protected, we shall oppose it.

Nationalisation is our belief and it is our conviction. But nationalisation should not result is losses. It should not result in that the workers lose their wages. Nationalisation is something sacred for which we are pleading so much. Many workers have sacrificed their lives. My leader Mr. Dange, has spent a major portion of

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

his life for the cause of the workers in the textile industry.....

AN HON. MEMBER: So also his daughter.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The workers' wages, providend fund, everything, should be protected. This unanimous demand of the House should be accepted.

Let Mr. Pai apply his mind to it; let the Prime Minister apply her mind to it. If it is not amended, if this becomes a law, if this becomes an Act, the Supreme Court will interpret in one way and the High Courts will interpret it in different ways. The workers will become shuttlecocks, moving from court to court.

I would beg of you to apply your mind to it afresh and not to depend upon the verdict given by the Solicitor General or the Attorney General. Let them apply their commonsense and protect the rights of the workers. The workers should not be penalised.

Even in this movement led by right reactionary forces, whether in Bihar or elsewhere, all sections of people are backing them minus the working class. The working class has not joined them. The poor class has not joined them. Under this Bill, it is the workers who have been hit and their rights have been affected. In the larger interest of the workers and the textile industry as a whole, to boost up the production in the textile industry, this unanimous demand of the House should be accepted.

I know, Mr. Maurya has a heart that bleeds for the workers. He comes from the lowest class, the lowest rung of the society. He is a Minister today. He will never forget the days when he had to fight for the rights in society. Let him do it again. Let him apply his mind to it.

We are not going to tolerate this. My sister, Shrimati Roza has already said it. I am also repeating that we shall fight the battle if the workers' provident fund and the wages, are not protected. The workers' provident fund must be protected. Their wages must be protected. The schedule must be changed. The heavens are not going to fall. It is the workers' money and it must be paid back to them.

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र (मधुबनी) : श्रीमन कपड़ा उद्योग के पीछे एक इतिहास है । आवश्यकता यह है कि इस इतिहास को अक्षुण्ण रखा जाय और उस को धूमिल न होने दिया जाये । लगता है कि इस को ही मद्देनजर रखते हुए सरकार राष्ट्रीयकरण का यह विधेयक सदन के विचारार्थ और स्वीकृति के लिये लाई है, इस के लिये वह धन्यवाद की मात्र है ।

श्रीमन् द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के पहले हमारा देश कपड़े के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर नहीं था, उसे विदेशों पर निर्भर करना पड़ता था । द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध में कुछ घटनाओं ने ऐसी करवटें लीं जिनका देश पर दूरगामी प्रभाव पड़ा और अपना यह देश उन देशों की श्रेणी में आ गया, जिन्हें कपड़े के लिए दूसरे देशों पर निर्भर नहीं करना पड़ता था, अर्थात स्वावलम्बी हो गया । लेकिन उस के बाद हुआ यह कि मिल मालिकों ने कुछ ज्यादतियां शुरू कर दीं, मनमानी शुरू कर दी । जहां उन्हें मिल के चलाने की उचित व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये, कर्मचारियों के हित की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये, मिलों को स्वस्थ रखना चाहिये, इन सारी बातों को नजरअन्दाज कर दिया । सरकार की चेतावनी पर भी कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया और उस का परिणाम यह हुआ कि

उत्पादन में ह्रास हुआ। तब सरकार को उन के सुसंचालन के लिये 10 करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी लगा कर—जो बाद में 15 करोड़ तक पहुंच गई—एक नेशनल टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन की स्थापना करने पड़ी। और इतना ही नहीं, इस उद्योग के सर्वे और स्टडी के लिये तथा उस की सही स्थिति को जानने के लिये कि कैसे और क्या आवश्यक सुधार किया जा सकता है इस के लिये 1971 में श्री के० श्रीनिवासन की अध्यक्षता में एक कमेटी का संगठन हुआ जिस ने 1972 में रिपोर्ट दी। तब तक सिक मिलों की संख्या जो पहले 17 थी 57 हो गई और अक्टूबर तक 46 और बढ़ गई। इस प्रकार 103 सिक मिल हो गई। इसलिये राष्ट्रीयकरण की आवश्यकता हुई। 2 सितम्बर 1974 को संसद में इस बारे में बिल पेश किया गया और 21 सितम्बर, 1974 को राष्ट्रपति ने अध्यादेश निकाला और आज हम इस पर विचार कर रहे हैं। हमें देखना यह है कि टेक ओवर के बाद मिलों पर क्या असर पड़ा ? अगर इस का विवेचन करें तो देखेंगे कि टेक ओवर के बाद मिलों के कार्य संचालन और मैनेजमैंट तथा प्रोडक्शन पर अच्छा प्रभाव पड़ा। टेक ओवर के बाद 200 करोड़ रु० का उत्पादन हो सका एक लाख लोगों को रोजगार मिल सका और 800 करोड़ रु० से ज्यादा का कपड़ा हम एक्सपोर्ट कर चुके। इसलिए आवश्यक हुआ कि इनका राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाय।

अपनी सहमति देने के पहले मैं अपना कर्त्तव्य समझता हूं कि सरकार को कुछ सुझाव दूं। जब किसी उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण होने को होता है तो उस के उत्पादन संचालन आदि विषयों के बारे में सब्जबाग दिखाया जाता है। लेकिन जब राष्ट्रीयकरण हो जाता है तब वह परिणाम सामने नहीं आता है। उदाहरण के लिये कोयला खान राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात लें। चूंकि समय कम है इसलिये उस विस्तार में मैं नहीं जाता, कुछ निजी विचार सरकार के सामने रखना चाहता हूं और वह यह कि इन कपड़ा मिलों से आप उचित उत्पादन नहीं प्राप्त कर सकें जब तक पुरानी मिलों की मरम्मत नहीं करें, नई मशीनें न लगायें। क्योंकि अगर मौडर्नाइजेशन नहीं होता है तो प्रोडक्शन नहीं होगा। इसलिये मौडर्नाइजेशन जरूरी है।

तीसरी बात यह है कि मजदूरों से हमारा सम्बन्ध मधुर होना चाहिये। इसलिये एक नोट आफ़ वार्निंग करना चाहता हूं कि अभी से ऐसी व्यवस्था हम करें जिस से मजदूरों में मधुर सम्बन्ध बने रहे ताकि उत्पादन को धक्का न लगे और मिल चलती रहे। इस के साथ मिलों में सर्वसाधारण के उपयोग के लायक कपड़ा पैदा हो जिस का उचित रूप से वितरण हो। मिलों के धन का दुरुपयोग न हो, चोर बाजारी रोकी जाय और एक्सपोर्ट पर ध्यान देना चाहिये क्योंकि देश के विकास के लिये हमें विदेशी मुद्रा चाहिये। इस काम के लिये कपड़ा उद्योग सब से बड़ा साधन है। इसलिये हमें अच्छे बनाने चाहियें ताकि दुनिया के कम्पटीशन में हम टिक सकें। इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए हमें एक्सपोर्ट को बढ़ावा देना है।

कुछ कपड़ों पर कंट्रोल है। जो कंट्रोल्ड कपड़े की वैराइटीज हैं तो सम्बद्ध मंत्रालय के द्वारा क्यों नहीं नुमाइश होती जिस से लोग उन को देख सकें, पहचान सकें, उन को पहनने की जानकारी हासिल कर सकें और उस के क्रय के लिये उन्मुख हो सकें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhirwandi): I rise to support this Bill, but I would like to make certain suggestions and certain remarks.

One hon. friend has just said that these mills are entrusted to the Commerce Ministry but now the nationalisation Bill has been brought forward by the Ministry of Industry.

[Shri Dhamankar]

In my speech during the Budget debate on the Commerce Ministry's Demands I had made a point that textile mills should be within the purview of the Industries Ministry and not the Commerce Ministry because Textile is industry and now the nationalisation Bill is rightly piloted by the Industrial Development Ministry.

I welcome the Bill on two counts. One is that it is going to augment the production and distribution of cloth to the poor people and the other is that it is going to give employment to the unemployed people in this country. The objective of the Bill is very laudable but there are very many difficulties in achieving the objective because many times these mills have been entrusted to capitalists and there were many *benami* transactions. And at the purchase and selling ends premium has to be paid and the *benami* transations are quite rampant and because of that the mills become sick. These mills became sick not because they were underfed but because they were overfed and I am sorry to say that some of the nationalised textile mills are also not free from this evil.

Some fifteen months back there was a boom in the textile trade, especially cotton cloth and yarn and the prices rose by 200 to 300 per cent. Where did all that money go? Not only the premium had to be paid but it had to be paid one week in advance and then only the delivery was effected. I come from a textile centre where both the handlooms and powerlooms are working. They had to buy yarn by paying premium. In this evil practice, even some of the nationalised mills are involved. I do not say that all are involved but some are involved. That must be stopped. Otherwise, if the same malpractice continues, instead of these mills making profits, they will again go sick.

One more point I would like to make is: is the nationalisation of the textile mills going to help in any way the decentralised sector of powerlooms and the handlooms? When ever there is boom in the market, both these sectors are put at the mercy of these *dalals* and these mills. They have to buy the yarn at whatever prices they quote. Not only that they have to pay advance peremium and there are the *benami* transaction and then only they get the yarn. I would request the hon Minister to see that some responsibility of supplying yarn to these decentralised sectors of powerlooms and handlooms is entrusted to these nationalised mills.

Some mills in the Maharashtra State were taken over by the Maharashtra Government in 1959. They went into liquidation and thousands of workers were made unemployed. The Maharashtra Government came forward to ease the situation and took over the management of these mills from the Liquidator. They have invested more than Rs. 4 crores and created assets in these mills and now these mills are working well and making profits. Now these mills which were making losses were made profitable ones. The workers co-operated. Sometime ago the workers demanded D.A. The Government said that they will have to wait till the mills are put in a sound position. Now, they are partially paying the dues of DA. But that responsibility Centre should not disown. What is agreed to by the State Government and what is due to the labour should be the first responsibility. Just now, an hon. friend said that the priority in the Schedule will have to be changed. Loans from nationalised banks and the Government dues are the first charge, but at least the second priority should go to the arrears of bonus, provident fund and wages of those workers who have been continuously serving these mills for so many years. Some of the

mills went into liquadation and the workers became unemployed and when they were taken over, the workers were taken back but their continuity of service was discontinued; the continuity of service should be maintained and should be restored and some provision should be made. The Mahashtra Government invested Rs. 1573 lakhs. The Government of India's National Textile Corporation has given only Rs. 889 lakhs for running sick mills. Now according to this Bill the NTC will have subsidiaries in these States. If there is no machinery to work the mills, I can understand and that subsidiary organisation should be created to work the mills but where there is efficient machinery working very competently and where they have achieved some expertise in the trade there is no need for subsidiary organisation. If you go through the report of NTC you will find they are doing very well. I suggest when such organisation is already there like for example in Maharashtra and Tamilnadu no subsidiary organisation is necessary. With these words I support the Bill.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Bahraich): Food and cloth are the top-ranking priority items, they are the basic necessities of life. Food has already been discussed in the House. Now today we are discussing cloth position in the country.

By grace of nature, we have got only 3 months of cold season. In these three months the hon. Minister knows the appaling condition of the semi-naked ill-clad millions of the poor people in the country. Whenever we visit any corner of the country we see the tragic human condition on a very large and extensive scale.

The Bill wants to provide and distribute cloth at fair and equitable price to millions of this country. I would point out that the markin cloth is extensively and mainly used by poor sections of people, rural and urban sector alike, at least throghout Northern India. Government should take steps for manufacture of the marking cloth which can be used by poor masses.

My second point is this. This is about the production of standard cloth. What happens is this the mill owners go on paying the fine and what I would suggest is that all the fine cloth which is produced by them (in place of standard cloth) during the particular period should be confiscated and it should be distributed at same reduced rate to the consumers in place of the standard cloth which was expected of these mills. This is my submission.

Hon. Members raised the point about protection of workers. I would say that under Section 14 there is ample and adequate provision. Service condition of every employee is safeguarded under Industrial Disputes Act 1947. They will remain intact on the basis of the law as it stands now. As regards guarantee of payment, Part B of the Schedule gives secured loans first priority. The second priority is given to wages and salaries and other dues to employees. The dues accruing during the pre-take-over management period get second priority. So far as the post take-over management period is concerned, I think the dues have already been paid because these mills have been brought within the management of public sector. Therefore, such charges are not there. I would be glad if the position is clairfied further to the satisfaction of the working people and the hon. members of this House if it is also made 2nd charge on the revenue and fund of these textile mills.

Fourthly, the position of the hon. members of Parliament has been put at par with the position of the President of India. The President of India in issuing the ordinance has to sign on it suggested by the Ministry and the Ministry signs on the document

[Shri Dhamankar]

prepared by the Secretariat. The Members of this House have no option but to extend their support and put their stamp of approval because such an extensive bill, having such important measures is not going to be allowed to be discussed fully, to be modified or in any way changed or revised because it is a *fait accompli*. I wish that this Bill would have been brought within the normal course of things. There should have been a Select Committee of this House who should have been directed, if the measure was very urgent and important, to submit its report within a week. Then there would have been justice. We want to know why after the take-over of 103 mills, they are again designated as sick textile mills. We want to know what has Government done to restore their health? How has their condition been improved during the period of management by the National Textile Corporation and how had this huge amount to be given been calculated before hand? How the hon. members can say whether this amount which is to be paid to a particular undertaking is correct or not. We have to sign the document in a blind fashion and this is circumventing the rights and privileges of this Parliament.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would appeal to the Minister Incharge of the Bill to take note of very peculiar circumstance which has developed in the House during the discussion on the Bill. On the one hand there is all round appreciation of step take by the Government in regard to nationalisation. I do not think any other measure has received such a measure of unstinted approval, appreciation and support. On the other hand there is all round sentiment very strong, very deep, very unrestrained, without any party affiliation, unanimous sentiment of resentment against the type of mental working which has induced the framers of the Bill to incorporate certain provsions, I am referring to the provision concerning the liabilities owned to the employees.

As very rightly pointed out by my friend who spoke here, Mr Tridib Chaudhuri, this is not only a consensus, but this is a uniform opinion emerging from the floor of the House. Let it not be taken note of casually and generally as the Government is prone to react to these things. This is a very extraordinary development. Government in its due deference to the sentiments of Parliament, must take note of this particular reaction. Otherwise, I would certainly support the comment of Mr. Tridib Chaudhuri that failure to take note of this will be underlined to show the shallowness of the respect the Government is accused of having towards Parliament, from the Opposition Members. This will only underline that that accusation is not without merit.

Sir, speaking on this Bill, I am governed by two sentiments. On the one hand, I have before me, the view, the panoramic picture of a particular line of progressive evolutions whereby a considerable section of a vital industrial sector in this country is passing into the hands of the Government step by step beginning with the Industries Development and Regulation Act. Beginning with one or two mills, we have passed on, step by step, and come to 1974, when we are taking over 103 mills. The National Textile Corporation was set up in 1968. Seventeen textile mills was the number that we had. This rose to 31 in March 1971, 47 in 1972 and 103, today, in 1974. So far, it was under the tutelage of the management of the Government. The basic character changes today when the Bill is being passed, namely, it is becoming a national property. The principle of nationalisation is accepted and implemented. To that extent, here is a historic development which has got to be complemented and I take it as the beginning of the nationalisation of the textile mills which will have to take place if not today, tomorrow. To

that extent, this is an admirable position and the National Textile Corporation will be having 1.63 lakhs of workers under it and will be commanding 16 per cent of the total spindlage, 22 per cent of the total loomage and 16 per cent of the total working force working in the textile mills. It is in this respect I say that it is a good development.

But, Sir, when this good development has to be welcomed whole heartedly, that particular section which has got to cooperate with it, and which must have a claim, that particular section, it appears, has been singled out for a cruel saddistic discriminatory treatment. I find before me two sectors. One is the former owners and the other, the poor workers. For the former owners, of course, compensation has been given. I would not go into that question now. It is a large question. I do not want to deal with it now. Twenty eight crores have been allotted. Alright. Even then, you are not satisfied with it. You think that if there is a delay, they must be compensated. Four per cent interest you have provided for them. This is the reserve. You say that it has got a retrospective operation; retrospective operation must be provided for. You also say that for period of retrospective operation every mill must have some amount every month. This has been so meticulously provided for. Everything is provided for. But, when we come to the workers, what do we find? You find a distinction between the pre-take-over period and the after take-over-period. For the after take over period, you say that you would accept the liability. For the pre-take-over period, you would not accept the liability. Here, there is one wonderful thing. I do not know whether it is deliberate or whether it is some drafting inaccuracy. Whereas in clause 5 (1) you say that you would not accept the liability prior to the date of take-over, in clause 5(2) you say

"save as otherwise provided elsewhere in this Act, no claim for wages, rate, rent, taxes, provident fund, pension, gratuity or any other dues in relation to a sick textile undertakeing in respect of any period prior to the appointed day...."

"Appointed day" is in April. But takeover day is in 1972, 1971, 1969, whatever that be. You say after this if there is any liability, not enforcible. I do not under stand what this is.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. There are other members also wanting to speak and the Minister has to be called.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I do not want to be perfunctory. I do not want to speak for the sake of it. I am a trade union leader myself. Here is a section of people who are affected. If I am not permitted to plead for them, I do not consider my membership of Parliament worth having. I must have my right to put it on record. I am pleading for them, not speaking for the love of it. I want to go on record that I feel so strongly that the workers are being discriminated against. I am ashamed to be a party to that position. I want to put this on record. That is what we are finding.

Looking to the background, these mills have been with you for years on end. The workers have been with you for all these years. You took them over as continuing concerns. There are two Acts, the Sick Textile Undnertakings (Takeover of management) Act under which 46 mills have been taken over and, and then the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act under which 56 mills have been taken over. These are continuing mills which you took over. The workers have been with you. Years have gone by. You had agreed to pay them what was due to them before the date you took over. But the proceedings were suspended. Now you say that the suspension will evaporate after three years. Till 1975 was the period. During this period,

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

the workers were not able to get the award implemented. They were not able to proceed with the whole thing. They were not able to get relief. Now by a statute you come and say that whatever was due before the period, which you kept under suspension, could be collected by the workers from the former owners. For my Rs. 50 or Rs. 100 or whatever it is, I must go to some former owner. You are paying the former owner. What connection have I with them. Nationalisation is the thing. In that I am the principal partner. If I am to be discriminated against, nationalisation will have absolutely no meaning.

I do not know how much money is involved in the whole thing. But I would certainly say that this approach is dangerous. Apart from the money involved, the approach is dangerous in that it is indicative of a mental attitude of being solicitous about the 4 per cent of the former owners but of being Shylockian about the payment of dues to the workers. To that extent, this will stand as a draconian legislation as far as the workers are concerned. Shri Maurya should take note of the unanimous feeling, irrespective of party affiliation, class interests and other interests expressed in this House concerning this draconian aspect of the Bill and it should be amended accordingly. I hope this will be taken note of and some amendments will be incorporated.

As a progressive measure, I support it, but I condemn that part of it which is draconian, and I appeal to the Minister to take such steps as may be necessary to ractify it and make it a clean thing so that this chapter of nationalisation may begin with the rejoicing of workers who are to be parteners in this industry.

श्रीमती कृष्णा कोली (चांदनी चौक) : सभापति महोदय चूंकि समय कम है इस लिए मैं अपनी बात सिर्फ कुछ पाईंट्स में रखना चाहती हूं और मंत्री महोदय से दरख्वास्त करना चाहती हूं कि जैसे पहले लोग चिट्ठी में लिखा करते थे कि इस बात को सार समझें, वैसे ही मेरे कम बोलने से वह इस को कम इम्पार्टेन्ट न समझें, बल्कि इस को बहुत महत्व दें।

पहली बात यह है कि एसेंशल कामोडिटीज के बारे में सरकार को एक ही दफा यह नीति बना लेनी चाहिए कि उनको टेक ओवर कर लिया जाय। क्योंकि सिर्फ सिक मिल्स की बात नहीं है। और भी दूसरी मिल्स की बात बहुत लोग कर चुके है कि वह प्रोडक्शन जानबूझ कर कम कर देते हैं। यहां दिल्ली क्लाथ मिल का मुझे मालूम है जहां मजदूरों को हिसाब से पैसा मिलता है तो भी वे उन से कहते हैं कि हम तुम्हारी शिफ्ट डालते रहेंगे पैसा तुम को दे देंगे, तुम प्रोडक्शन मत करो। प्रोडक्शन दिखा देते हैं और करते नहीं हैं। इसी तरह मीलों के बारे में भी जिक्र किया गया कि लोग फाइन दे देते हैं प्रोडक्शन नहीं करते हैं जितना कि करना चाहिए। इसलिए बाकी को भी टेक ओवर करें।

दूसरी बात मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि इस बिल के स्टेटमेंट आफ आबजेक्ट्स में लिखा है कि जनता का ध्यान रखते हुए, उन के और कार्यकर्त्ताओं के हित में इन को लिया जा रहा है, तो सब से पहली बात तो यह देखनी चाहिए कि लेबर का पार्टिसिपेशन इसमें है या नहीं। काफी अरसा हो गया, पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स कमेटी ने एक रिपोर्ट दी थी जिस में यह खास तवज्जोह दिलाई थी कि वर्कर्स का पार्टिसिपेशन नीचे से लेकर ऊपर तक होना चाहिए। क्यों कि यह नई मिल्स टेक ओवर की जा रही है इसलिए मैं समझती हूं कि इस से मुताल्लिक अभी वहीं होगा जब सरकार इस पालिसी को अपनाएगी और उस को अमल में लाएगी।

तीसरी बात यह है कि वर्कर्स का जो भी प्राविडेंट फंड हो जिस के लिए हम सभी लोग बहुत कह चुके हैं, उस की भी लायबिलिटी सरकार को अपने ऊपर लेनी चाहिए। उस को इग्नोर नहीं करना चाहिए। यह मजदूरों के प्रति बहुत भारी अन्याय होगा और नेशनलाइजेशन के प्रति हमेशा के लिए उन की एक बेजुडिस हो जायेगी, वह समझेंगे कि नेशनलाइजेशन का मतलब है कि हमारे हितों की रक्षा नहीं होगी।

चौथी बात यह है कि जो शेड्यूल में परिवर्तन करने के लिए सदस्यों ने कहा है, मैं सोचती हूं कि वर्कर्स का पहला चार्ज होना चाहिए। सरकार का काम और बैंकों का काम फिर भी थोड़ा बहुत चल सकता है अगर उन को एक दम से पेमेंट न हो पर जो मजदूर हैं, कारीगर हैं, जिन्होंने सारी सारी उम्र अपनी लगा दी इस काम में उन के ड्यूज उन को नहीं दिए जाएंगे तो वह दोबारा जवान होकर कमाने वाले तो हैं नहीं, उन का पैसा उन को न दिया जाना यह बड़ा भारी अन्याय होगा मजदूरों के साथ। इसलिए उस को पहली जिम्मेदारी माननी चाहिए।

आखिरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं, अभी श्री एच० के० ए० भा ने जो जिक्र किया है, जैसे अयोध्या टेक्सटाईल मिल कारपोरेशन ने ले ली थी, कारपोरेशन लेने के बाद उस में इतनी पैसा खा को और बेईमानी वगैरह की शिकायतें मजदूर भाई करते रहे, बड़ी मुश्किल से उन्होंने एन्क्वायरी कमेटी एक सेट अप करवाई, एन्क्वायरी कमेटी सेट अप होने के बाद वहां के जो मैनेजर थे उन्होंने कह दिया कि एन्क्वायरी कमेटी जब आएगी तो उन को पिटाई मिल के अन्दर होगी, तब भी एन्क्वायरी की गई। जिन्होंने सब कुछ किया, घाटा कराया, जिन के खिलाफ चार्जेज एस्टैब्लिश हो गए उन्हें हटाना दूर, उन की तरक्की कर दी गई और तरक्की कर के उन्हें मिनिस्ट्री में कहीं लाया गया। मेरा आप से यह कहना है कि अगर नहीं चलती है मिल तो आज भी वहां के मजदूरों को उसे सौंप दीजिए। वे इस से बेहतर चलाने वाले हैं। बजाय इस के कि आप रोज दस को निकालें, पांच को निकालें, 20 को निकालें, इस से अच्छा है कि आप उन को सौंप दीजिए, वे इस को अच्छी तरह से चलाएंगे। मगर उन के साथ इस तरह से जो अन्याय रोज हो रहा है इस को रोकना चाहिए। इसी लिए मैंने एक अमेंडमेंट भी दिया है। अमेंडमेंट के वक्त में उस का जिक्र करूंगी कि जो आप का कानून है वह कानून कम से कम तब से तो लागू हो ही जाना चाहिए और उन को छूट इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स ऐक्ट से नहीं मिलनी चाहिए जब से आप ने उस को टेक ओवर कर लिया। उस तारीख से तो उस को लागू हो ही जाना चाहिए हम तमाम वकीलों से इस के बाबत राय ले चुके। इसलिए मैं आप से कहना चाहती हूं कि आप उन को मजबूर मत करिए कि वे गरीब आदमी अदालतों में घूमते फिरें। एक तो वे डिसमिस हो गए, ऊपर से हजारों रूपये वहां जा कर खर्च करें। जब कि सरकार जानती है कि कानून में कमजोरियां है तो इस कानून को ठीक कर देना चाहिए।

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा (नवादा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं सिक टैक्सटाइल अन्डरटेकिंग्स नेशनलाइजेशन बिल का समर्थन करता हूं और समर्थन करते हुए मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देता हूं कि वे जिस तत्परता के साथ इस बिल को लाए और इस सदन में जो उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया है मजदूरों के प्रति उस के लिए भी मैं उन्हें बधाई देता हूं। लेकिन साथ साथ निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप की जो भावनाएं मजदूरों के वेतन एवं सुविधा के सम्बन्ध में हैं सचमुच में वे भावनाएं इस बिल में व्यक्त नहीं हुई है। मैं आप से निवेदन करूंगा कि आपकी जो भावनाएं मजदूरों

[श्रीमती सभद्रा जोशी]

के प्रति हैं उन भावनाओं को इस बिल में भी लाने की कृपा जरूर करें।

जहां तक पुरानी मिलों के जिम्मे जो मजदूरों का बकाया है, उस का संबंध है, उस संबंध में मेरा कहना यह है कि वह बकाया उन को जरूर मिलना चाहिए और जो आप मुआवजा दे रहे हैं उस में से ही वह रकम देनी चाहिए। चाहे वह बकाया वेतन का हो, अथवा भविष्य निधि का या लेबर कोर्ट के एवार्ड का हो, प्राथमिकता देकर भुगतान कर देना चाहिये।

अब मैं आप का ध्यान गया जिले की काटन ऐंड जूट मिल की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूं। उस मिल के साथ जब पुराने मालिक की वह मिल थी, लीज में दी गई थी, उस वक्त से लेकर अब तक वहां के मजदूरों की यूनियन के साथ मेरा संबंध रहा है। उस के संबंध में माननीय सदस्य श्री ईश्वर चौधरी ने जिन बातों को व्यक्त किया है वस्तुतः उन्हें उसकी ठीक जानकारी नहीं है। जब मिल का टेक ओवर हुआ तो यहां तो एक आफिसर आन स्पेशल ड्यूटी भी बी०डी०त्रिपाठी भेजे गए। यह बात तय हुई थी कि पुराने मजदूर ही लिए जाएंगे। लेकिन उस आफिसर आन स्तेशल ड्यूटी ने दो ढाई सौ मजदूर बाहर से कानपुर बगैरह से ले जा कर वहां रख दिये। और कहा कि सफाई में है। मिल चालू होने के समय पुराने मजदूरों को ही लिया जायेगा और ये सभी हटा दिये जायेंगे। पर ऐसा नहीं किया। पीछे जब मिल चालू होने की बात आई तो उन्होंने उन्हीं नए मजदूरों को लेना प्रारम्भ कर दिया। मैं धन्यवाद दूंगा मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन के श्री जे० सी० जेटली को कि उन की नोटिस में मैं यह बात जब लाया, तब उन्होंने आर्डर दिया कि जो पुराने मजदूर हैं वही लिए जाएंगे, नये आदमियों को हटा दें। बावजूद इन के आदेश के अभी भी सौ से अधिक नये आदमी उस में रह गए। फिर पुराने मजदूर लिए जाने लगे। मुझे यह बात कहने में खुशी है कि पुराने मजदूरों में 80 प्रतिशत हरिजन और बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के लोग हैं। और यही कारण था कि वह चाहते थे कि इन को याने पुराने मजदूरों को हटा कर बाहर के लोगों को लाएं। 80 प्रतिशत उस में गरीब हरिजन और बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के लोग जो लोकल हैं, वही पुराने मजदूरों में है। यह बात सही है कि उन आफिसर आन स्पेशन ड्यूटी ने जो उस वक्त थे और क्लर्क्स वगैरह को बाहर से ला कर नये आदमियों को रख दिया और पुराने आदमियों को नहीं लिया जिस से वे बेचारे हरिजन नहीं लिए गए। मैं उस की लड़ाई लड़ रहा हूं। जो मौजूदा सी० ई० ओ० हैं अशोक कासलीवाल उन्होंने पुराने मजदूरों के केस के लिया है। उन के साथ अन्याय हुआ है मैं उन के नोटिस में ले आया हूं। वे उसे देख रहे हैं।

साथ ही साथ मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि उस मिल के विस्तार की काफी संभावना है। 20 हजार स्पिंडिल बढ़ाने के लिए और उस के कार्य को और विस्तार करने के लिए सी० ई० ओ० ने एक योजना बना कर भेजी है। मैं चाहूंगा कि उस की आप स्वीकृति दिलाएं। साथ ही साथ वह एक पुरानी मिल है। मजदूर उस में मेहनत कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने बहुत कम पैसे में काम करना शुरू किया था। सौ रुपये महीने पर उन्होंने काम आरम्भ किया था और जब मिल को लाभ होने की स्थिति हुई तो दूसरे मिलों की तरह वे भी अपनी मांगें रख रहे हैं। वह बात चल रही है। टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन के मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर ने उसे टेक अप किया है। मैं चाहूंगा कि उन को भी वे सुविधाएं दी जायें जो और जगह दी जाती है, राष्ट्रीयकृत मिलों में।

अन्त में मेरा निवेदन है कि उस मिल के संबंध में जो बातें कही गई हैं जो भावनाएं व्यक्त की गई हैं उन की जांच कराने के बाद

ही कोई कार्यवाही उस के संबंध में करें। जो आफिसर आन स्पेशल ड्यूटी पहले थे मैं ने उन के खिलाफ जो बातें थी वह लिख कर दी हैं, कारपोरेशन से उस की जांच करा लें ;

एक प्वाइंट यह निवेदन करना है कि बिजली के कारण वहां काम अच्छा नहीं चल पा रहे हैं। खर्च भी आप का ज्यादा पड़ रहा है। बिजली का काफी रान बकाया है और विद्युत परिषद् टेम्पोरेरी लाइन दे कर के ज्यादा पैसा चार्ज कर रहे हैं। मैंने बहुत प्रयत्न किया लेकिन अभी तक स्थायी लाइन नहीं मिली है। मैं चाहूंगा कि सचमुच में मिल को मुनाफे में लाने के लिए और मजदूरों को उत्साह दिलाने के लिए बिजली के प्रबन्ध की तरफ आप ध्यान दें। मिल अपना ट्रांसफारमर खरीदना चाहता है। लेकिन नहीं दिया जा रहा है। फलस्वरूप मिल को जरूरत के अनुसार बिजली नहीं मिल रही है।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support one of the very important measures taken by the Government relating to a very important industry which, to an extent, is controlling the economy of our country

Before I come to the Bill, I believe that it is necessary to go into certain aspects of the present situation in the textile industry as such. I am one who would not like to blame the industry as a whole as the blood suckers for all the mischiefs and mess in the economy, even though, they are responsible to an extent. But the fact remains that every time this industry is flourishing with the protection of the Government. Even during the days of freedom struggle, this industry was given protection and after independence, there was the ban on import of textile goods and this industry is flourshing with other encouraging measures from the government. I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to how they behave and what they are doing. It is an industry which makes speculation and is indulging in all kinds of of malpractices; they are tightening their grip on the labourers and are denying their rights and are putting them in difficulties; they are looting the public.

In this connection I may draw your attention to what Mr. Mavalankar has raised today. He has said that the mills have closed their third shift and are trying to close the second shift also. This is a very important matter which the Minister should take note of. They are only trying to intimidate the Government. It is not recession. Cotton is coming in bulk in the market. About Rs. 1000 crores are rolling in cotton alone and they want to crumble down the whole thing: one part of their game is to reduce the price of cotton and harm the interests of the farmers and on the other side they are threatening the Governmnt that recession is setting in.

In reply to one of my questions, the Minister has given this information. There are 783 mills in the country. They have given the figures in respect of only 103 mills and we find that 81 mills alone have earned a profit of Rs. 53 crores in 1972; in 1973 the profit of the same number of mills was Rs. 43 crores. This does not represent the profits of all the mills; this represents the profits of only some of the mills. Therefore, the whole industry is flourishing and there is no question of their suffering any loss.

Another point to which I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister is about exports. The total exports come to only Rs. 695 crores in the ten year period, 1961—71. But at the same time the incentive subsidy that they got was about Rs. 417 crores. And Government were forced to give them import licences to the tune of about Rs. 1,343 crores...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only one minute more. At 5.40 we have to take up the half-an-hour discussion. Before that, I have to give five minutes to Mr. Sokhi and then the Minister will start.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: My point is this. As I have said, the subsidy element was to the tune of Rs. 417 crores. The import licence that they got for is more than double their value of exports. I do not want to go into detail. But I would like that the textile industry should be toned up and disciplined in accordance with the policy of the Government.

This Bill, as Mr. Stephen said, goes against the interests of the workers. The workers' interests should be fully protected. Here they have said that the interests will not be protected. First they will pay whatever is taken from the banks and other Government dues. I would again reiterate that the workers' interests should be fully safeguarded.

Lastly, there was a meeting held recently in Trivandrum of the Provident Fund Commissioners. They wanted that the provident fund accumulations in the sick mills proposed to be taken over should be remitted to them. I do not know what they are doing with that request.

I do not want to go into the Bill further for want of time. One point I would like to make is that the production of coarse cloth has been reduced and the mills have not fulfilled their obligations in this regard. That should be remedied and it should be seen that they produce the full quota of coarse cloth.

Lastly, these 103 mills proposed to be taken over together with the NTC will act as a sort of checks and balances on the whole textile industry.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI (Jamshedpur): Thank you for giving me a few minutes to speak on this Bill. I rise to support this Bill for nationalisation of 103 sick textile mills instead of simply taking over for few years as the Government has done in the case of Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. Burnpur. The Government is going to pay quite a high price for these sick mills. Some of them may be even of scrap value. Here, I would like to point out that it is going to cost us quite a tidy sum of money in repairing these mills and recommissioning the same.

I would also like to know how the valuation of these sick mills was worked out and what was the criterion or did they simply go through the books, registers and fixed the valuation.

As you know, Sir, we had a sad experience when we took over and nationalised the coal mines, leaving some mines out who played dirty tricks with the Government.

Till now almost none of the public sector plants has shown profits. We have to employ at least 103 General Managers and other personnel for these sick mills and here I would not only suggest but press the Government to give employment to the unemployed educated engineers, properly train them; also the participation of the labour in the management and its representation in the National Textile Corporation is very very essential for the smooth running of the mills.

There shuold be good relations between the company and the labour and as my friend who spoke before me has said about clause 5, the labour should not be deprived of its legitimate dues, provident fund and gratuity. This is quite reasonable. The owners of these mills should not be paid a single paise unless and until the labour and the Government are paid all their dues. Why should we pay them any compensation since we had amended the Constitution of

India. They could be paid any amount, since they have earned a lot and have switched over to other profitable business, leaving these sick babies in the laps of Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): Let me have the privilege to express my heart-felt thanks towards all those hon Members who took part in the debate concerning this Bill and I would like to express my heart-felt thanks to those hon. Members also who could not speak because of limitation of time but had been present all through because they are the symbol, they are the real representatives and they are the embodiments of the working class....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will continue your speech tomorrow.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

Former President's statement on Railway Strike

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now. we take up the half-an-hour discussion. Shri Samar Guha.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): It appears to me that Shri L. N. Mishra is a typical example of a person with an impervious conscience....

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): We know each other for 16 years.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: If you prove otherwise today, I will be quite happy. Requests and appeals made to him either on compassionate grounds or on humanitarian grounds go unheeded. He is armoured with some kind of a peculiar fire-proof plaster perhaps. Any kind of fire-works does not affect him. He goes on smiling, he pursues his own course of action, his own line of action. He gavc an assurance to the then President of India. Shri Giriji, saying that all the railway men who participated in the strike will be taken back, except those involved in charges of sabotage or violent activities and that they will be taken back to their services after the strike and without any break in service. But unfortunately that assurance is not fulfilled. Mr. Giri is one of the founders of the All India Railwaymen's Federation. He is one of the founders of the trade union activities of the Railwaymen in the country. On the 10th October he expressed his agony and deep feelings for the workers. He said:

> "Mr. L. N. Mishra, the Railway Minister agreed to abide by my advice but I don't know what happened later because he did nothing."

He has accused the Railway Minister of behaving in a manner.—what I would say, if not impervious,—in a way without any heart and sympathy. And such an attitude was not taken even by the secretaries of the old British days. He used these words:

> "Even during the British period all employees were reinstated after a strike was over. There was never any victimisation and magnanimity dictated policy after victory."

Before going out of his office, he said:

> "Whenever I get an opportunity I am going to demand that the dismissed employees be taken back and that the break in their service be condoned. I shall not let the matter rest where it is."

In another statement he has requested the Government not to make any distinction between the striker and non-striker, not to create an atmosphere of animosity between one section of workers and the others, so-called loyal and disloyal, but he made the request to bring about as early as possible normalcy in the functioning of the railways. There is no question of victor or vanquished, and that they should not take any vindictive attitude. He said:

[Shri Samar Guha]

"Workers should not be allowed to go back to work humiliated, but return with dignity; there should be no question of victimisation or break in service."

and then he said:

"There should be no question of victor or vanquished in a strike and both sides should bury the hatchet and forget that a strike had ever taken place".

He further said:

"The creation of permanent division among the workers in the industry as strikers and non-strikers is a great danger to industrial peace, and continued bitterness after a strike will effect efficiency land production."

I do not know whether the hon. Railway Minister will even agree to accept the advice given by the then President and now an elder statesman of our country. What was the reply given to by question? The hon. Minister has said: I quote:

"After the strike was called off unconditionally, Government took sympthetic view of the cases and decisions taken in the matter of taking back to duty the staff whose services had been dispensed with and in the matter of break in service as a result of their absence during the strike have been in the process of implementation since then with all possible promptitude."

It is probably more than six months now since the chapter of strike has been closed, But it appears to me that the dilatory policy, the dilatory tactics that has been adopted by the hon. Minister continues still. That chapter still remains open and it is not closed. The ill feeling is continuing, the spirit of bitterness is continuing and normalcy has not been restored back in the functioning of the Railways. What kind of promptitude? How are you going to fulfil the assurance that has been given by Mr. Mishra on the floor of this House that all of them, except those who were involved in acts of violence and sabotage will be taken back, with all possible promptitude? This is the word used, in reply to my question. This has been the assurance on several occasions on the floor of this House. Recently, the General Secretary of the AIRF, Mr. P. R Gupta met the Prime Minister and a fervent appeal to her to close the chapter and to bury the hatchet and to start a new and fresh chapter with a new hope for future development of the Railways. The Prime Minister agreed to that and she said that Government would abide by the assurance given to the House and to the railwaymen. The Railway Minister also said so. Just a few days before, Mr. N. G. Goray, Mr. Madhu Limaye, Mr. Dandavate and myself met the Prime Minister and a similar assurance was given to us. But what is the actual reply? Kindly look at the reply given to me by the Railway Minister in regard to my question as regards dismissal, removal, suspensions, termination of services of railwaymen etc. In his reply, the Minister has said that 7690 permanent employees have been taken back to duty so far and about 12,000 casual labour have been re-engaged. But, Government remained silent as to how many permanent railway employees and how many temporary railway employees have not been taken back yet. Again they say that 1,020 permanent employees are under suspension and about 3000 who have been dismissed have not been taken back and 9,000 casual labour have not been re-engaged. This is the reply given by the hon. Minister. But, in the memorandum which has been given to the Prime Minister by the AIRF, the figure has been put at about 22,000. These employees have not been taken back including 9,000 permanent staff. I do not know. I am subject to correction. I will be happy if this is a reduced figure.

Now, Sir, what is the reason? Government have said that with all possible promptitude, their cases will be dealt with. What stands in the way? Exoepting cases where sabotage and

violence are involved, why are not the other cases being dealt with expeditiously? What is the reason? One of the reasons is that, you have delegated the powers to the Zonal Managers and to the lower level railway officials. These persons are not working properly. They are acting with certain kind of prejudice against certain set of workers. They are having a certain kind of vindictive attitude. You say you are sincere and that you want to take them back as early as possible. But, our experience is that suspensions continue, dismissals continue and victimisation continues because at the lower level, the persons to whom you have delegated powers are not working properly. I do not know whether you have given them a clear directive. If you have, what right have they to, or how dare they, violate it? They are not working as they should do.

In the meantime, we also find very strange cases. The High Courts of Calcutta, Andhra and Gujarat have given clear verdicts in a number of cases where they have declared dismissal, suspension and removal of permanent or casual workers as illegal. Even those cases have not been withdrawn. Why? Still, many cases are going on. Except for those cases which involve acts of violence and sabotage, you are not honouring the verdict of the court.

Recently, a further complication has been created by a report that has appeared in the press that on 22 November there was a meeting of the Managers and the Railway Board with the Minister. On 22nd the news appeared perhaps in the *Hindustan Times* or some other daily It says:

> "Mr. Mishra asked the zonal managers to establish a rapport with the staff. They should have a sympathetic approach to all the staff. He said that only such of the staff should be kept off duty who indulged in acts of violence or sabotage.."

Upto this it was quite all right, but then the report adds something else:

> "..or intimidation and whose retention in the railways would be a serious source of indiscipline and setback to railway working".

Are you going to introduce these two conditions, intimidation and indiscipline? If you are, you have two weapons in the hands of the zonal managers and lower level officers which they can use in a blanket fashion. Anybody can be accused of having indulged in intimidation, anybody can be accused of having indulged in acts of indiscipline and thereby he will not be taken back. This is a very dangerous statement. I want a clarification whether the report that has appeared in regard to the introduction of these two conditions in regard to their being taken back to their offices is correct. If it is, you are giving blanket freedom to the zonal managers and others to utilise it against the assurances you have given.

I have been told by the General Secretary of the AIRF that neither at the central level nor at the zonal level or any other level are you having any dialogue or communication with the AIRF. How can you bring about normalcy and rapport in the circumstances? I want to know whether you have given any directive against dialogue, understanding or communication. Many letters have been addressed at various levels, to the Minister, to the Board, to the zonal managers. They are not even acknowledged. They do not wish to see the representatives of AIRF. Then how do you expect rapport to be established, if you really to bury the hatched and open a new chapter entirely forgetting the past. If you do not open a channel of dialogue and communication with the accredited leaders of the railwaymen.

Then there is a challenge posed. The AIRF has said they can help you reduce operational cost by Rs. 150 crores. You have not accepted it. There is another point. According to the Pay Commission recommendations, DA has to be paid consequent on in-

[Shri Samar Guha]

crease in the price index. You are not giving this to them. Revision of pay scale is due to them, but you are not doing it. I want to know what steps you are going to take in this direction.

In conclusion I want to know (1) the number of workers who still remain dismissed, removed or suspended (2) the number of court cases other than those who were involved in acts of sabotage or violence that are before the court (3) the number of cases where the railwaymen have not been given back their quarters (4) the number of cases whether the representatives of the leaders of the AIRF have been transferred. There is a report that with a vindictive attitude you are transferring leaders of railwaymen from one place to another. How many of them have been so transferred? Are you opening a dialogue with the accredited representatives of the railwaymen? What is the time limit when you will fulfil your assurances that you will take back all railwaymen without break in service except those who are involved in acts of sabotage and violence and lastly are you going to honour and accept and implement the recommendations of the Pay Commission in regard to the revision of the pay scales as well as about giving them Dearness Allowance?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): I am happy that my friend Prof. Samar Guha has raised this question about the railway employees who have not yet been taken back by the Government according to their assurances. I will be brief in my question. Firstly how many times did the Minister meet the then President, Shri V. V. Giri, before, during and after strike. Can he kindly give a gist of the talks he had during those meetings? In reply to the question on 12th Nov. there is an annexure and there are four relevant extracts from the newspaper reports of the interview by Shri Kuldeep Nayyar in the Statesman. There is a report of Sri Giri's speech on October 10, on the occasion of the Seventy Five Birthday Anniversary of Shri Danga. Does the Minister accept the relevant extracts in that annexure as correct? If not has he contradicted those press reports. If he accepts these press reports obviously we should like to know whether the Minister has gone ahead in the direction of implementing the advice given by Shri V. V. Giri. This is what Shri Giri said, "even during the British period....." He says that after independence we should behave much more democratically and liberally because even under a foreign Government they behaved better with the people. So much more is now expected from the Government. What is the Minister's answer to that. He said that "magnamity should dictate policy after victory". Can the Minister tell us whether they have been really dictated by considerations of magnamity and generousity and are they still after the blood of some employees under some pretext. Are they really interested in looking at the whole problem with magnamity? Thirdly Mr. Giri said "the workers should not be allowed to go back to work humilated and there should be no victimisation or break in service". Does Mr. Mishra agree with this. If he agrees, can he say that he has not let any employee be humilated or to suffer in terms of break in service? I think on 12th Nov. Shri Buta Singh gave the reply, as per the proceeings. There are three aspects. "Government took the sympathetic view," "Condonation of break in service is in the process of implementation," "with all possible promptitude", these are the three aspects.

18.00 hrs.

This was on 12th November. Can he now tell us, between 12th and 27th November, whether he has been able to implement these three aspects of the answer given? How many employees were affected in terms of railway strike; how many were punished

under all kinds of punishment, dismissal, removal, break in service, charged because of sabotage and all that.

I want to ask a very pertinent question and, I hope, the Minister will give the answer and that is, whether it is a fact that a number of awkward and inconvenenient employees who were otherwise found very difficult to deal with by some of their respective seniors were removed under the pretext of railway strike. I would like to have a categorical answer on that point as to whether any senior officers have taken the excuse of railway strike and remove this or that employee because of the strike.

He an also my friend, Mr. Qureshi have been saying again and again that a number of employees who were involved in acts of violence and sabotage are not going to be taken back. I would like to know how many of them were tried in a court of law for acts of violence and sabotage and whether their guilt was proved and, if it was not proved, then they must be presumed to be innocent and they must be taken back.

Finally, I would like to ask the Minister as to what is the meaning of the words "sympathetically" and "soon". If he is prepared to answer this question, also, does he think that it is the Railway Board's senior officers who are coming in the way of the Minister's assurances and promises being fulfilled both in Parliament and outside? I want to know whether the Railway Board officers are going over the head of their superiors, namely, the Minister and his colleagues.

Then, my good friend, Mr. Qureshi I read from Ahmedabad press report; he was recently there—gave some assurances publicly in a conference, very good assurances. I want to know whether the assurances given by Mr. Qureshi will be implemented by his senior Minister, Shri L. N. Mishra, about the railway employees. It is one thing to say something in a conference of the railway employees to please and satisfy them and it is a different thing to implement them honestly and fully. I hope, the assurances given by him will be implemented.

Lastly, as Prof. Samar Guha said, I would also end by asking as to how long the Government will take in regard to taking back the employees. After all, as I have been repeatedly saying, the Railways is a national organisation. If you want the employees to be working satisfactorily with a sense of responsibility, with a sense of involvement don't keep them hanging. Please see that the matter is closed as early as possible, amicably and honourably.

श्री कमला मिश्र 'मधुकर' (केसरिया) : सभापति महोदय, आज हमारा देश एक गम्भीर परिस्थिति में से गुजर रहा है, जिसमें सरकार की नीतियों के कारण जनता में असंतोष व्याप्त है। उस असंतोष का लाभ उठा कर प्रतिक्रियावादी शक्तियां एकजुट हो कर देश में जनतंत्र को खत्म करना चाहती हैं। इस संदर्भ में यह खुशी की बात है कि वर्किंग क्लास एज ए होल प्रतिक्रियावाद की साजिशों और चालों में नहीं आयी है, और वह डट कर उसका मुकाबला कर रही है। इस स्थिति में क्या सरकार इस बात की आवश्यकता नहीं समझती है कि वह अपने कामों और नीतियों से हिन्दुस्तान की वर्किंग क्लास का विश्वास प्राप्त करे, ताकि वह राइट रीएक्सनरी फ़ोर्सिज़ के खिलाफ़ लड़ने में कामयाब हो सके ?

रेलवे मजदूरों की हड़ताल के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने कई गलतियां की और मजदूरों को बर्बरतापूर्ण दमन किया। क्या सरकार यह उचित नहीं समझती है कि उस दमन के शिकार हुए तमाम कर्मचारियों की समस्याओं को

[श्री कमला मिश्र 'मधुकर']

जल्द से जल्द हल करके उस दमन को खत्म किया जाये?

क्या हाल ही में सरकार के लोगों के साथ आल इंडिया ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस के महामंत्री, श्री डांगे, की बातें हुई थीं; यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं? अगर सरकार की ओर से कुछ आश्वासन दिये गये हैं, तो उन पर कब तक अमल किया जायेगा?

यद्यपि सरकार ने रेल मजदूरों की समस्याओं को उदारतापूर्वक हल करने का वादा किया है, लेकिन खबरों से पता चलता है कि उस वादे पर अमल ठीक ढंग से नहीं हो रहा है, क्योंकि नौकरशाही जहां-तहां उन तमाम कर्मचारियों के साथ बदले की भावना से व्यवहार कर रही है। इससे सरकार की नीतियों का भी उल्लंघन हो रहा है। अगर ऐसी बातें मंत्री महोदय के सामने आती हैं, तो वह उन अधिकारियों के खिलाफ़ क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं?

क्या सरकार ने कोई सीमा-रेखा तय की है कि अमुक समय तक, 31 दिसम्बर, 1974 तक, इन सब समस्याओं को हल कर दिया जायेगा, और 1 जनवरी, 1975 से एक नया अध्याय शुरू किया जायेगा, ताकि वर्किंग क्लास और सरकार के बीच में जो एबनार्मल स्थिति पैदा हो गई है, उसको खत्म कर के एक नार्मल स्थिति लाई जाये?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI (Jamshedpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, so far as I could see, the half-an-hour discussion raised hinges upon the statement of the former President of India, Shri V. V. Giri. In fact, I have more suggestions than questions. I am really surprised to read the annexures to the question. When the Railway Minister agreed to abide by the advice of the President of India, I am sorry to see the annexure to the question, Shri V.V. Giri's statement dated the 10th October, 1974, why no immediate action was taken. After all, he was the President of India and he cannot lie.

As you know, Shri V.V. Giri was a labour leader. He started his career in the Railways as a labour leader in Chakardharpur which falls in my district, Singhbhum. He was greatly honoured in his earlier days, his leardership was honoured because of his honesty. He know the difficulties of the labour, of the railwaymen and of the poor people.

I think, even now it is not very late to accept Shri V.V. Giri's advice and reinstate the dismissed employees and condone the break in service.

Shri Giri has also expressed his concern over the approach of the Government which was not just or proper, as has been stated by him on 11-10-1974 in Bombay.

The workmen should not go back to work humiliated. There should be no victimisation or break in service. Then only they will be able to work with zeal and honesty.

Shri V. V .Giri may not be the President of India today, but he is a great partriot and Government should not fail to understand his feelings and the language he has used about the labour class.

There is no doubt that the railway strike was called off unconditionally, but it has been said in the reply to this question that condonation of break in service is in the process of implementation. But how long would this process take, I want to know from the hon. Minister. Is there any time limit? Should the railwaymen, with their families, be left to starve indefinitely?

I praise Shri L. N. Mishra, the hon. Minister for Railways, for his sincerity in tackling such a serious matter, and I would request him to do something for these railwaymen at the earliest.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to the hon. members for having raised this subject which has been exercising the minds of many people.

First I would like to take up the question of assurance to our former President, Shri V. V. Giri. He is one of the leaders whom I have held in the highest esteem and regard. But, unfortunately, after the strike and a few weeks before his retirement, the question of railwaymen came. Here I would like to repeat what I told him and what I told this House. I will not go beyond that. I told the House on 20th August, 1974:

"After the question of striking railwaymen was raised in the House on the 19th instant I contacted Shri Abdul Hamid, Press Secretary to the President, and got from him a text of the President's answer to the question submitted by the PTI correspondent. I quote the extract of the portion pertaining to the President's talk with me on this subject:—

'I met the Railway Minister on the 17th and we both had a fruitful discussion regarding the reinstatement of all the employees not charged with sabotage or voilence. He assured me that this will be resolved soon to the satisfaction of everyone. I want all Parties to unite in this effort. I am sure, justice will not be delayed.'

I may add that I did assure the President that cases of individual railway employees would be looked into sympathetically."

I am keeping up my assurance all this time. This can be seen from the fact that based on individual appeals, 12,000 employees have been taken back. As stated earlier, nearly 85 to 90 per cent of the people who were thrown out of their jobs and who appealed have been taken back. I, therefore, request the hon. Members not to misrepresent my statement. Mr. Giri is a national labour leader and he was one of the great Presidents of India.

"Regarding the strike situation I would like to assure Prof. Samar Guha that we have tried to handle it as softy and as sympathetically as possible. That is why about 80-90 per cent of the people who were affected and who appealed have come back to duty. 10 to 15 per cent are left out of these who appealed because of various reasons. Some have not appealed. In respect of some others, there were charges against them. I can give those figures also.

Prof. Guha wanted to know whether this charge of intimidation is a new thing. Intimidation was not a new theory. In my original statement itself. I have been saying it since April that before and during the strike several indulged in acts of intimidation and violence and those who have indulged in acts of intimidation and creating an atmosphere of terror will be severely dealt with. This is apart from other cognisable offences. Therefore, intimidation is not a new thing. But we have been taking a sympathetic view of the appeals filed by the workers. But a general amnesty is not possible. This cannot be done and this will not be done. But, at the same time, justice to individuals will never be denied.....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: To-day, it is a question of rapport not only between the Railway Board and the railway workers but a report between yourself and ourselves. We want to see that this sad chapter is closed. You have said about those workmen who were involved in violence and sabotage. But what about others who were not involved in violence or sabotage? Will they not get the consideration that you give to others?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Exhaustive instructions have been sent recently I have also had a meeting of the

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

General Managers after the strike of May. To-day is 27th and exactly six months ago the strike came to an end. We want to end this atmosphere. We want the co-operation from the workmen. So far as individual workers are concerned, I must say that they are behaving as responsible workers and they want to co-operate also and they want to join duty after fulfilling the conditions. But there are some organizations which mislead them and do not give them a correct lead. My grievance and grouse is against the leadership of the workers, against a section of the leadership.

Sir, I do not want to prolong the discussion. I just want to give certain figures. The total number of employees arrested were 19,883. These were the employees arrested. Now, out of them the number of persons released is 19,879.

That is to say, out of 19,000 and odd arrested, all have gone back to duty except four of them who are still under custody, that is, two under MISA on Eastern Railway and two convicted on N.F. Railway.

Then I come to released staff taken back on duty. This figure comes to 17,918. The number of cases in respect of which court or police proceedings are pending are 5,700. The cases which the Railways want to drop as not involving serious charges are about 3,350. Regarding 1,108 cases of convictions, 70 have been set aside by higher courts.

Regarding railway employees removed or dismissed or whose services were terminated, this figure comes to 16,749 including about 700 patrolmen whose services were no longer required. This is the position here. The figure of those who have not appealed comes to 2,500. The rest have appealed and every appeal will be heard. I give the assurance that we will give a sympathetic attitude. We do not want to victimise our workers. They are men of my family. How an I take any other attitude? But at times one has to be hard towards children also. They have done great disservice to the country when the strike was on, causing great harm to the national economy.

So far as casual labour and substitutes discharged are concerned, this figure comes to approximately 21,000 Out of this, casual labour re-engaged comes to 12,000. Out of break in service of 5.91 lakhs, the break in service were condoned in respect of about 3.78 lakhs. The figure of suspensions total about 10,500 and the figure of persons taken back to duty comes to about 9,700. That means, those who are still under suspension are about 800 or so. So, this is the position here.

And, so far as the creation of an atmosphere is concerned, it is a thing which has to come from both the sides. The workers' organisations should take a helpful attitude and a realistic attitude. Just now my hon. friend asked me whether Mr. Dange saw me. Mr. Dange was to see me yesterday, but he could not come,—perhaps he was indisposed,—but a delegation came on behalf of the AIRF and I saw them. Three or four people were there. I had long discussion with them. They have given a list where they found that their workers were innocent but they were harassed and so on. I have asked the Member (staff) to look into it and if anybody is harassed we will see whether he can be taken back to duty and adequately compensated.

The hon. Member Mr. Mavalankar raised this question: How many times did I meet Rashtrapathi? I do not remember correctly, because Mr. Giri ji, was one of theose Presidents whom I have been meeting very often. Our associations and our relations are very old.

I read his speech in Bombay on the occasion of Mr. Dange's birth anniversary. I would only say that his advice will get our utmost consideration and we are almost trying to follow his advice in most of the matters. He wants that there should not be two classes. We also want that there

should not be two classes, the strikers and non-strikers. The sooner we forget about it, the better it is for the organisation. We have to create a better atmosphere in the organisation. For increased productivity and for peaceful working in the Railways, it is necessary that there should not be two classes of workers those who did not go on strike having a feeling that they are superior to those who went on strike and those workers who went on strike trying to look down upon these who did not go on strike. Both of them should forget about it and work jointly with one mind, feeling that this is one organisation and that Railway belong to them, Railways is their property, the national property and the property of the working class.

Mr. Mavalankar wanted that workers should not be humiliated. They will never be humiliated. We will see to it that this attitude is not adopted. Then, it has been said that Railway Board has been coming in the way of the Minister. I do not think they are coming in the way. There is a feeling against the Railway Board. I have supported the Railway Board and I have said that they are a hard working lot. I have no complaint against them. I would make a request to the hon. Members. I would say that the Railway Board has been extremely cooperative in this matter. In the General Managers' meetings, their attitude has been very good. They speak in the same language as hon. Members speak. The only difference is that, whereas you may speak openly, they speak in closed doors.

Then, hon. Members asked for a deadline. In reply to a question by Mr. Banerjee, I have said that from the date workers file the appeal, they will be disposed of within six weeks. This continues. In regard to those who have filed appeals, and whose appeals have not been disposed of, I will see to it that invariably they are disposed of within six weeks time. I will see to it that more than six weeks time is not taken. For that what do we need? We need the full cooperation of the working class organisations. Some of the organisations are helpfull. But, there is a strong section among the working class, who are thinking in political terms. They are not functioning as trade unions. I will read out what I have got with me. This has hurt me. When I saw this, I felt very much. This is a circular sent by Mr. George Fernandes to different unions. I will read that out.

This is an extract from George Fernandes's letter No. AIRF/24 dated 20-9-74 to the unions relating to the agitation in Bihar. I quote:

"There cannot be any railwayman, as there cannot be any citizen of our country, who will be in disagreement with the broad objectives of the movement that is currently going on in Bihar. In fact, people all over the country including working people are engaged in similar movements in a big or a small way. Both the Central and the State Governments are adopting an attitude which is not only hostile to the people but is even violent. The Governments consider that the only way of dealing with people's demands and urges is by shooting them down or by otherwise ruthlessly suppressing their movement. In the recent railway strike we have gone through such an experience.

While there can be no two opinions on whether the railwaymen should actively participate in a movement like the one which is going on in Bihar today, there can be no question of our having any doubt about sympathising with its aims and objectives. Similarly, there can be no question of the railwaymen doing anything which will cause physical or any other kind of harm to the people of Bihar who are today fighting with such great courage and fortitude."

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

If this movement is politicalised, if the AIRF is to follow this path, I do not know whether those colleagues of ours, especially in charge of the South Eastern Railway agree with this kind of circular. I got this circular from one of the units of the AIRF. If you like, I can lay it on the Table tomorrow.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvathupuzha): Please do.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: It is not with me now, but I can lay it tomorrow. If George Fernandes wants to utilise this strike for political purposes and the railwaymen in Bihar want to paralyse the transport system in Bihar, it will be a real difficulty for Government. You ask for symathetic treatment....

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: On a point of order. The Minister read out a certain portion of a circular supposed to have been written by Shri George Fernandes....

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: His organisation.

SHRI P.G. MAVALANKAR: Except what he has said, I do not know about it. It is supposed to have been written by George Fernandes to the railway employees. I could understand the Minister quoting a paragraph or two of the circular to the railway employees. But after quoting, he goes on criticising.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Of course. I have to give my reaction. How can I accept that position?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will you or they give the ruling?

To the extent he quoted from the circular, I kept quiet because he wanted to do it in support of his argument that the railways are being politicised. But my point of order is that he is quoting and then criticising in so many details someone who is not able to defend himself here. Will it be right for the Minister to quote extensively from some passage of somebody and then go on criticising him knowing full well that such person who has been criticised has no way of defending himself?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: He is dealing with the Unions. They cannot be physically present here.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ़ आर्डर है।

श्री समर गुह : मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ़ आर्डर तो नहीं है, लेकिन आप ने मुझे कहा था कि आप बाद में मौका देंगे, इस लिये चुप रहा। मैं आप से यह आग्रह करता हूं कि आप बाद में मुझे थोड़ा टाइम दें, एक दम हाउस को एडजार्न न कर दें, मुझे एक-दो सवाल उनसे पूछना है, इस लिये इस वक्त मैं उनको डिस्टर्ब नहीं करना चाहता हूं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ़ आर्डर यह है कि आल इण्डिया रेलवे मेन्ज फेडरेशन के चेयरमैन श्री जार्ज फरनान्डीज ने जो स्टेटमेन्ट निकाला है या सर्कुलर भेजा है, उसका खण्डन उन्हीं की एक यूनिट साउथ ईस्टर्न रेलवे मेन्ज यूनियन ने किया है कि यह सर्कुलर गलत है और उन्हें इस तरह के सर्कुलर ईशू करने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है।

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I know that.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): On a point of order. The time of the House has not been extended and the business thus transacted is not a legal or constitutional one. If the House wants to sit for a longer time, its pleasure should be taken first.

सभापति महोदय : सब से पहले मैं अपने मोअज्जिज मेम्बर श्री प्रसन्नभाई मेहता के बारे में अर्ज करूंगा—वे इतने दिनों से लोक सभा में हैं और अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं

कि अब डेपुटेशन या स्पीकर या डिप्टी स्पीकर जो भी चेयर पर हो, जब वह हाउस को एडजार्न करता है, तभी हाउस एडजार्न होता है। आम तौर पर अगर जरूरत होती है और ज्यादा वक्त लग जाता है और किसी को आब्जेक्शन होता है तब हाउस की इजाजत लेने की जरूरत पड़ती है। ऐसी हालत में मुझे ताज्जुब है कि आप जैसे जिम्मेदार मेम्बर ने हाउस की कार्यवाही को किस तरह से इल्लीगल डिक्लेअर कर दिया, जब कि आप भी खुद उस में पार्टिसिपेट कर रहे हैं। आप तो बहुत संजीदा आदमी हैं, मैं ने एक रूलिंग दे दी।

जहां तक माननीय मावलंकर जी के पौइंट आफ़ आर्डर का ताल्लुक है मेरा खयाल है कि वह पौइंट आफ़ आर्डर नहीं है। उन्होंने एक तवज्जह दिलाई है कि जो सर्कुलर कोट किया है रेल मंत्री ने और जो उन्होंने अपने खयाल का इजहार किया है उस के बारे में एक तवज्जह दिलाई है। मैं समझता हूं अगर कोई भी मिनिस्टर या मेम्बर किसी भी अखबार या सर्कुलर को कोट करता है तो उस कोट करने वाले पर उसकी रेस्पांसिबिलिटी होती है। माननीय मिश्र जी इसके लिये रेस्पांसिबिल हैं। आप जब भी कंक्लूजन करेंगे वह इसके लिये रेस्पांसिबिल हैं कि यह सर्कुलर जार्ज फरनान्डीज का भेजा हुआ है।

श्री पी० जी० मावलंकर : कोट करने के बाद उसके सिलसिले में अपनी सफाई देनी शुरू की। मैं ने कहा था कोट कर सकते हैं। लेकिन कोट करने के बाद क्या सफाई देने का उनको अधिकार है? जो व्यक्ति यहां पर मौजूद नहीं है उसके बारे में सफाई देने का अधिकार क्या उनको है?

सभापति महोदय : मेरा खयाल है कि यहां रोज तुज मोहन राम डिसकस होते हैं और वह बेचारे यहां मौजूद नहीं होते हैं।

श्री कमल सिंह 'मधुकर' : सभापति जी, मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि. . . (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : मिश्र जी, इनके स्टेटमेंट के बाद।

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: This I quoted from the circular issued by the AIRF,—the Chairman or the President of which is Mr. George Fernades. A copy was given to me by a very responsible worker of the AIRF. I do not want to divulge his name. I shall lay it on the table of the House if you like. Shri Guha and other colleagues said we should take a reasonable and sympathetic attitude. There can be no two opinion about it. I am with you. Instead of a blanket amnesty in general I am prepared to go into individual cases. If these appeals could not be disposed of with the present staff of officers I am prepared to increase the number of officers to deal with these appeals so that they are disposed of within six weeks from the date of the receipt of the appeal. I appeal to the railwaymen that they should take up this new challenge vigorously and they should go back to their duty and do as they have done it before. I must say that in the last six months the performance of the Indian Railways has been really good and perhaps never before was it so good as during the last six months.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: In regard to the appeals by individual railwaymen will he kindly make one of his colleagues, either Mr. Buta Singh or Mr. Qureshi deal with this matter and give him that specific charge? Many workers may not know that individual appeals have to be made and so will the hon. Minister issue a fresh circular. Are you going to increase the number of officers who will deal with these appeals? I did not want to bring any gingering in my speech. Towards the last part of your speech

[Shri Samar Guha]

you said something and I want to challange. What is the versity of this circular: How can anybody say that such a circular has been issued? Apart from that in this circular there is nothing which says that the railways have to be sabotaged and there should be violence and there is nothing whatsoever in regard to the operations in Bihar.

Only one point more. Is it not a fact that the Railway authorities have pursued double standards and partisan attitude in regard to allowing special trains to Patna and ticketless travel to Patna for the Congress and CPI demonstrations as against demonstrations organised by the supporters of J. P. where the trains had been diverted and no persons allowed even with valid tickets.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not a relevant point.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: No ticketless travel should be allowed in the case of anybody, whether he is a Congress worker or a CPI worker or a J. P. follower and there should be no diversion of trains in the case of one or the other.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या यह बात सत्य है कि 10 नवम्बर को जब डेमान्सट्रेटर्स पटना आ रहे थे तो श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण के समर्थक दलों के लोगों ने ट्रेन पर हमला किया, उनको मारा, पीटा ?

(**व्यवधान**) . . .

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: do you permit him? The Minister said that four persons have been convicted under MISA. How can they be convicted under MISA?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Arrested.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: He said, convicted. I want to know whether the acts of violence and sabotage were proved in a court of law.... (*Interruptions*).

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : मुझे ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहना है। मैं यही कहना चाहता हूं कि जैसा कि माननीय समर गुह जी ने बताया अफसरों को बढ़ाने से केसेज जल्दी डिस्पोज आफ हो जायेंगे, यह मेरा प्रयास रहेगा कि करें। और जो हमारे हड़ताली भाई बाहर रहे है उनको काम पर लाने की मैं पूरी कोशिश करूंगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 A.M.

18.40 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, November 28, 1974/Agrahayana 7 1896 (Saka).

GMIPND—L—2711 LS—978